

071

## Poland rikes in defiance

are continuing in defiance of the resolution by Parliament to end the strikes. The Polish government has threatened to take action against the strikers. The strikers have refused to accept any offer of settlement. The strikers have also threatened to take action against the government. The strikers have also threatened to take action against the government.

## guarantee becomes dependent

and Barbuda, the of Britain remaining in dependencies, independent in a quiet manner by heavy rain. Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has promised continued support and assistance.

## Efficiency sought in weaponry

of Defence report outlining the method of new weapons is being by ministers. The Ministry of Defence has announced a budget of about 44 per cent increase in spending and the can take 15 years.

## radio goes to today

band radio becomes a Britain today, so long as it is licensed and obeys the rules. However, it is to continue against using illegal sets. An code of conduct says a no deal to use illegal air.

## zhanev terms cut in arms

Mr Brezhnev said the Union would be prepared to use very substantial cuts of medium-range missiles if Nato dropped its station cruise and missiles. His remarks published in the West.

## iffs to be disciplined

cardinal personal deletion Pope took over full of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic Church's object of discipline.

## ating alleged unisia

as voted in their first election for 22 years, but before the three oppositions had accused the government of cheating. The government has barred from polling.

## apore party topology ended

ation party has won in Singapore's first time in 13 years. The party has shaken the ruling party's Action Party, is trying to groom new.

## not on lower se prices

societies believe their showing falls in the economy, which has been expensive. The government has announced a picture of the economy.

## arty from dies

Mr Carr, the Liberal Party president died, aged 53, of liver cancer. He was a member of the city council and a heart attack in September.

## On nuclear dangers

On nuclear dangers, the John Edwards, and the Sir Ian McGeoch, the Commission, from Dr. Edwards.

On nuclear dangers, the John Edwards, and the Sir Ian McGeoch, the Commission, from Dr. Edwards.

# Union leaders split over settling BL strike

By Staff Reporters

BL shop stewards meeting in Birmingham this morning held the key to an early settlement of the company's first national official strike. They will be given a report of the deal proposed by Sir Michael Edwards, the company's chairman, without a recommendation from national union leaders.

Far from being hostile, this could be taken as an encouragement for a return to work, because at the climax of Saturday's negotiations no national leader sought rejection of the offer.

Indeed, at least four general secretaries wanted the strike called off—Sir John Boyd (engineers), Mr Jerry Eastwood (patternmakers), Mr David Bennett (GMWU) and Mr Les Wood (construction workers). So did Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary and Mr Ken Graham, his deputy, who were present as observers.

The strike was "within a whisker of being called off," said one high level participant. It went ahead with Mr Alex Kitson (transport workers) playing a disputed and apparently shifting role as chairman of the final meeting of the 38-strong negotiating committee of the BL Cars union side, including Communists. They decided not to reverse the strike call and to put the new offer to shop stewards today and to mass meetings of the work force tomorrow.

What hope this held out began to crumble last night amid bitter recriminations. Mr Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was accused by BL negotiators of reneging on an agreement he had given them to recommend acceptance. And in the early hours of yesterday morning he angered union colleagues who had been in the negotiations with him when he told the press that they had agreed not to call off the strike.

The dispute between the company and the unions over half arose because BL believed that four top negotiators, Mr Kitson, Sir John Boyd, Mr Murray, Mr Ken Graham, were ready to recommend the important offer to their other colleagues in the general secretaries' group.

## Scenes of anger and bitterness

But no such recommendation was put to the group of 12. Despite the four who would postpone the strike until the new package had been considered by the workforce, and a "neutral majority, no vote was taken."

On the other hand no union leader proposed rejection of the offer and therefore no vote was taken on this issue either. The general secretaries' team led by Mr Kitson, then addressed the full 38-man negotiating committee of the BL Cars union side. During this meeting, in one account, some of this not privy to the four side talks between top management and the unions detected signs that Mr Kitson and his colleagues showed a willingness to the management to recommend the Edwards peace plan.

With £700,000 of new money on the table, British officials had assurances from all the unions that the strike would be called off on the basis of this new money and that this offer would be recommended to the membership.

Five of the other general secretaries said they were not rejecting the offer—which is an increase in the premium base rate on which overtime is based from the present £79 a week to £83 a week originally offered. But Mr George Guy, of the sheet metal workers and a Communist, and then Mr Kitson, speaking last, did not recommend acceptance and persuaded the meeting to keep the strike on. There were scenes of bitterness and anger when the union side came back and the BL team asked "So the strike is suspended?" Only to be told that it was still on.

BL negotiators insisted this was against the understanding given to them in the presence of Mr Pat Lowry, the Aca negotiator. Last night one of the union negotiators said that Mr Kitson was very tired like everybody else when he claimed agreement where intent the decision had been to split. He agreed that Sir Michael and his team had insisted every time they made a concession that it was being put forward only if it was the basis for a settlement.

Another union leader said, however, that Mr Kitson said he was not there to negotiate only to "open the door."

BL management reacted strongly against the initial view of Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, in which he said he personally would not accept the offer.



Mr Leo Long and his wife Vera facing a press conference in London yesterday.

# Spy gave Russia secrets to help fight against Hitler

By Richard Ford and Peter Hennessy

The Soviet Union could not have had a better placed "mole" inside British intelligence at the height of its greatest peril in World War II than Mr Leo Long who held a news conference yesterday to admit that he had spied for Russia with Professor Anthony Blunt.

Mr Long's work in MI14, the branch of War Office intelligence dealing with the deployment of German forces, procured thousands of decrypted signals transmitted by the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe in what they believed was total security by the German Army and Air Force as they faced the Red Army after Hitler moved east in June 1941.

The apparent Mr Long was in a position to supply vital information to the Soviet military command which were on the verge of being overrun by the German forces in January 1943. Soviet signals intelligence was poor, though Moscow received officially some of the fruits of British cryptography in a form which heavily disguised its source.

Professor Harry Hinsley, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, the official historian of British intelligence in World War II, confirmed yesterday that from the point of view of Russian military intelligence, "MI14 would be the obvious place to have somebody."

As his news conference in London Mr Long, aged 64, who lives in north London and is a former senior executive with Columbia Pictures, said he had contemplated committing suicide last week. The thought had occurred when he learnt he was to be named as a spy in yesterday's edition of the Sunday Times.

He said: "Without trying to whitewash myself in any way, because what I did was clearly illegal and wrong, I cannot see how it can have been damaging to Britain. I'm not saying categorically that it was not. It could have been in ways which were not clear to me."

From the recently published second volume of Professor Hinsley's history and from what he said yesterday, it is clear that Mr Long's branch of military intelligence regularly named the British chiefs of staff and their joint intelligence committee not only with the current dispositions of German air and land forces on the eastern front, but also with assessments of their likely intentions derived from decades supplied by the government code and ciphers school at Bletchley Park.

Mr Long's confession is bound to rekindle the parliamentary dispute about the degree of Soviet penetration of the British civil service and clandestine agencies that erupted periodically since exposure of Mr Long's recruitment, Professor Blunt, an historian and former in the security service, in November 1979.

Two Labour MPs, Mr David Leadbitter (Hartlepool and West Stirlingshire), are pressing the latest revelations about espionage activities in their Commons after Parliament resumes on Wednesday.

They are to ask how many spies have been given immunity from prosecution since the last war and will give the Government, who had no official comment to make yesterday, a chance to respond to Mr Long's unmasking.

Mr Long's exposure stemmed from a clear hint as to his existence and identity in a history of MI5 published last month by Mr Nigel West.

# CBI says 250,000 gave up pay rises

From Peter Hill, Industrial Editor, Eastbourne

Britain's employers claimed last night that 250,000 workers have already agreed to defer pay settlements or have reached agreement on no increases in the present pay round.

Although this trend may appear to reinforce the objective of both the Government and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) to see moderate single-figure settlements in order to curb inflation and restore lost competitiveness, CBI leaders were anxious to emphasize that these were preliminary results from their own surveys and therefore had to be qualified.

Included in the estimated quarter of a million workers who are said to have rejected back pay settlements because of the strained finances of state and private sector companies are 109,000 employees of the British Steel Corporation.

The agreed to a six months' freeze in the first half of this year, and in July received an increase equivalent to 3.5 per cent for the year.

Announcing the CBI's assessment of the pay round so far, the CBI's organization of fifth national conference at Eastbourne Sir Raymond Penlock, CBI president, carefully avoided more than a passing reference to the potentially disastrous strike over pay at British Leyland. Despite the qualifications, he suggested that the assessment was a pointer to the effectiveness of employers in pressing the importance of productivity increases rather than pay.

"It should be generally known that at least 250,000 people in our country have already agreed that there will be no wage increase or have certainly postponed it for a time. This is symptomatic of the sense of reality and recognition of the competitiveness issue which we really believe is now getting home to many people in the nation," he said.

The figures are based on returns from the CBI's pay Databank which also shows where increases have been paid, they have averaged at 8.3 per cent.

He hopes that the Government would abolish the employers' Nations Insurance surcharge which was dashed last night by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer although he did not firmly close the door on reductions in the jobs tax which siphons £3,000 from each worker from British industry. Sir Geoffrey indicated that he might be more sympathetic to increasing tax thresholds.

At Eastbourne the Chancellor said he had a lot of sympathy for the thinking behind the question. Acknowledging that there was a strong case, he emphasized however that any cuts have to be considered alongside the massive reduction in taxation which would have to be covered by raising revenue elsewhere. There was a strong case for trying to keep tax thresholds rising in line with inflation which had not been possible in the Budget earlier this year.

The Chancellor's tough approach received fulsome endorsement from Mr Norman Tebbit, Employment Secretary, who said the CBI's calculation on the number of jobs that would be created and emphasized that pay settlements were the key to recovery.

"To reduce the tax on jobs the best thing they can do is to get the economy growing by taking a 1 per cent lower pay rise because these rises are the tax on jobs."

Forum report, page 14  
Frank Johnson, back page

# Tories may rebel over Heseltine rates Bill

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

As Mr Edward Heath planned to carry his attack on the Government's economic policies into the Commons this week, ministers were warned yesterday of a possible backbench rebellion over one of the key measures to be announced in the Queen's Speech on Wednesday.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is coming under growing pressure to modify considerably his proposals to subject councils wishing to levy rates above a centrally fixed ceiling to local referendums.

Up to 20 Conservative MPs are thought unlikely to support the measures to modify considerably his proposals to subject councils wishing to levy rates above a centrally fixed ceiling to local referendums.

# Begin urges Washington to reject Saudi peace plan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 1

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today urged the Reagan Administration to reject "without qualification" Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan which he described as a plan to liquidate Israel.

On television he also asked the Administration to reject any peace proposals which may be advanced by King Hussein of Jordan when he visits Washington this week because they would be the same as those put forward by the Saudis.

He added that a request by Jordan for supplies of sophisticated American arms would pose as great a threat to Israel as the controversial sale of A-199 aircraft and other defence equipment to Saudi Arabia which the Senate narrowly approved last week.

Mr Begin's appeal to the United States comes amid growing concern both in Israel and among Israel's sympathizers in America that the Administration is beginning to move towards embracing parts of the Saudi peace plan.

Last week President Reagan said the Saudi plan was significant because it recognized Israel as a nation to be negotiated with. Later, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said "there are aspects in the eight-point proposal made by Crown Prince Fahd by which we are encouraged."

The Administration's apparent tilt towards the Saudi plan was the subject of an urgent meeting on Friday night between Mr Ephraim Ezer, an Israeli ambassador, and Mr Haig.

# IRA threat to more British cities

The Provisional IRA threatened yesterday to continue its bombing campaign in Britain.

The threat came in a message to the annual conference of its political wing, Provisional Sinn Féin, in Dublin.

A statement from the IRA military commanders was read out on their behalf to delegates at a closed session of the two-day meeting.

An expected direct commitment to maintain the violence and extend it from London to other British cities was omitted from the declaration. Provo spokesmen refused to confirm there had been any word from their army council.

But delegates at the conference said they had been left in no doubt that the bombing campaign in Britain was to go on.

Special Branch detectives were on duty outside the conference and their presence was thought to explain the reticence to confirm the army council's message.

Provisional Sinn Féin also decided to contest the next local government elections in Northern Ireland.

# Moscow silent on stricken submarine

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 1

The Russians have not said a single word in public or in private about the Soviet submarine scuttled in Swedish waters, nor reported the expression of regret conveyed to Sweden. The silence is a measure of the extreme embarrassment the affair has caused here.

The Russians never comment on their clandestine military activities, and have regularly cornered Western accusations that their naval forces pose a threat to other countries. Being caught in another country's restricted military zone is not only a grave loss of face for the Russians, but seriously undermines their credibility and claims that only the West violates other countries' sovereignty.

Being caught off the Swedish coast is especially galling as the Russians have recently been active in trying to convince Scandinavia that the threat to peace comes from President Reagan's policies whereas Soviet intentions towards the Nordic countries are peaceful.

# Some very exclusive doors are about to open.

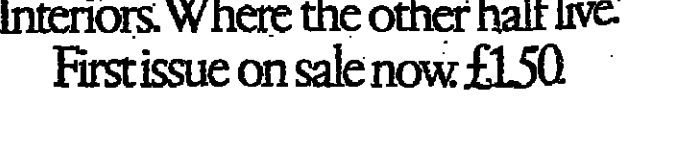
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# Whitehall grant decision delayed

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# London puzzled by Dullin hops for summit talks

By Christopher Thomas

The Irish Republic's mounting obsession with swiftness in action over Northern Ireland is clearly beginning to vex the British Government. Whatever eventually happens to change the Anglo-Irish scene, those intensely involved in the increasingly complex web of Dublin-Belfast politics know that nothing substantial is about to change.

Be leak and immediate Irish Government has built this week's prime ministerial meeting between Dr. Garret FitzGerald and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher into a crucial test. The British side, however, does not see it that way. The overriding impression is that Whitehall is that Dublin's built up expectations to a meeting between the two leaders.

Mr. Charles Haughey, former Taoiseach, confused the issue last week, appearing to publicly leak the principal contents of the Anglo-Irish studies that have been continuing in private since January. Later he said that they were merely his own opinions.

It now seems that there is no difference between Mr. Haughey's view of what should happen and the view expressed in some of the joint study papers to be presented to FitzGerald and Thatcher at Downing Street probably on Friday.

The answer doubtless lies in the fact that Mr. Haughey knew the substance of the joint studies before he was ousted from office in July.

He opened an Irish television speech at the end of the week in an obvious attempt to win praise for the ideas that have emerged from reports.

A process of Anglo-Irish political cooperation that he initiated with Mrs. Thatcher, but which is bearing its first fruit under the government of Dr. FitzGerald.

The essence of the joint studies concerns economic cooperation but there are

# Streamlined weapon production sought

By Peter Hennessy

Defence ministers are considering ways of streamlining the first crucial stage of Whitehall's detailed and time-consuming system for turning the weapons needs of the Armed Forces into military equipment.

A report has been prepared by Mr. David Fisher, a Ministry of Defence official, on the work of two committees, the Operational Requirements Committee, a sub-group of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, chaired by Lieutenant-General Maurice Johnston, and the Ministry's Defence Equipment Policy Committee, under Professor Sir Ronald Mason, its Chief Scientist.

General Johnston's group is primarily concerned with making a military judgment about the nature and performance of a proposed new weapon and how it will fit into the overall configuration of the country's arsenal. The Mason group is obliged to examine its wider implications, including its likely cost, the ability of the ministry's research and development establishments to develop it, the capacity of British industry to produce it and the possibility of collaborating with an ally.

The early stages of a project can be fraught with inter-service rivalries and the conflicting interests of the Military Scientists, civilian administrators and the Treasury.

**Navy recruitment almost halted**

Recruiting for the Royal Navy has almost stopped as a result of the Government's recent defence review, which ordered a cut of between 8,000 and 10,000 in manpower (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Whitehall sources confirmed that the position was being reviewed monthly. But recruiting officers will have little to offer until late November.



Miss Jones keeps the Army on its toes

Sharon Jones, aged 16, a former gymnast, helping some of the Army's toughest men to prepare for posts as physical training instructors. Miss Jones gave up serious gymnastics after dislocating her neck, and took her job at the Army School of Physical Training in Aldershot because she could not find work in Chesham, Gwent, her home town. Explaining how she got the job, Miss Jones said: "The woman in the careers office was about to ignore the vacancy with the Army because she thought I would not be qualified or interested, but it was just the job I had been looking for. I am here until March, and the work experience will help when I try for a full-time job. I should like to do remedial gymnastics, which is similar to a physiotherapist's job, building up people's strength after injuries."

Miss Jones's duties at Aldershot include testing the fitness of men who want to become physical training instructors. With special instruments she can monitor their pulse rates after workouts. She prepares training equipment, looks after the gymnasium, and helps with lectures on anatomy and physiology. Miss Jones, who joins the soldiers on running, jumping, and cycling exercises, said: "I first got interested in this kind of work when my boyfriend, who was a Welsh Army pole vault champion, smashed his knee-cap during a vault. They said it would take him 18 months to learn to walk again, but with the help of a remedial gymnast he was back on his feet in six months, and now he is playing football again. I reckon that is a worthwhile job to be doing."

# Scarman to discuss report with police

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman, whose report on the Brixton riots is expected to be published in three weeks, is to meet chief constables and black leaders to discuss his recommendations, it was disclosed yesterday.

His report, which will recommend far-reaching reforms of the police complaints system and police liaison with local communities, went to the Home Secretary last Friday. It is long and is likely to be published in the week beginning on November 23.

Lord Scarman confirmed yesterday that he had agreed to meet chief constables and community leaders after his report had been digested, probably some time in December. The initiative for the meeting came from a tripartite group of police, race relations experts and ethnic minority leaders, chaired by Mr. Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent and President of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

In a letter to Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, Mr. David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, who is also a member of the tripartite group, explained that the meeting has been set up to further the ideas of the group.

The idea to invite Lord Scarman came from the police side of the group at a meeting in Nottingham two weeks ago, which was attended by Mr. Wilford Gibson, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable for Merseyside, and the chief constables of Leicestershire and West Yorkshire. Leading members of ethnic minority groups were also present.

The police are known to be worried about Lord Scarman's report and to be resentful that the inquiry concentrated on the police rather than the wider issues of unemployment, deprivation and discrimination.

# IN BRIEF

## Mersey dockers accept deal

After six months of negotiation the 3,500 dockers of Merseyside voted yesterday by four to one to accept a pay and productivity deal which will bring radical changes in working practices.

Their decision came after a fortnight of talks between the union and port employers over details of the deal, the main points of which had already been overwhelmingly accepted by the dockers.

## Nuclear protesters move out peacefully

The five-month protest at Luxulyan, Cornwall, against a proposed nuclear power station is over. The protesters moved out voluntarily on Saturday from the field where they had been camping to prevent test drillings to show if the site is suitable.

## Service for Shankly

Liverpool football supporters will be able to attend a memorial service for Bill Shankly on November 22. More than half of the 2,000 seats at the Anglican Cathedral, Liverpool, have been reserved for them.

## Bank raid charge

Frank Maple, aged 42, who was extradited from Austria in connection with the £3m Bank of America robbery in Mayfair six years ago, was remanded in custody at Marlborough Street Court, London, on Saturday, charged with seven offences.

## Wife helps sick DJ

The wife of Mr. Stuart Henny, a disc jockey, takes over reading the news on his Radio Luxembourg programme tonight because Mr. Henny, who suffers from multiple sclerosis, can no longer cope with the five-minute bulletin.

## Racism in schools

School children who make racist attacks on ethnic minority pupils or teachers should be suspended or excluded from school, the National Union of Teachers says today in a policy statement.

# The Queen's Speech

## Union reform the biggest battle for Government this session

By George Lard

No one needs a crystal ball to forecast that the proposed legislation for the next session of parliament, to be outlined in the Queen's Speech on Wednesday, will provoke the most intense opposition that Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and her Administration have encountered since they took office. The nature of the measures and the heightened tension in the principal parties as well as between them guarantees a year of hard political fighting.

The biggest political battle will come on the Bill to put further curbs on the trade unions. They will be tougher than those contemplated by Mr. James Prior, who believed in a gradual approach when he was Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr. Norman Tebbit, his successor, has a sterner approach, which has been welcomed by Tory right-wingers, who believe that the Government has so far fallen down on its election manifesto promises.

Mr. Heseltine's Bill in the Department of the Environment to strap a tighter clamp on the big spenders among the local authorities will meet the full weight of Labour opposition and there are a number of Tory backbenchers, urged on by some Conservative local councillors, who will oppose increased "dictatorship" from central government.

Although the 1980 Queen's Speech gave little hint of it, about fifty Bills were pushed through last session. This year Mr. Francis Pym, the Leader of the House, reckons he has reduced the number to a more reasonable level. Members of both Houses will protest if that is not the case.

Mr. Pym also has to recognize that dangers from his own backbenchers are posed by legislation which cannot be listed in the Speech but may be needed when the Cabinet has settled on the drastic cuts in public spending to be made in 1982-83.

Speculation centres on the probability that unemployment and other social security benefits, including child allowances, will not be uprated to take full account of inflation, and that health service charges will be raised.

With its strength increasing every day, the Social Democratic - Liberal Alliance, is now able to marshal 34 votes in the Commons on specific issues, and on some issues the Government's ability to proceed may depend on its votes.

The first for the Government could be the opening of the end of July of the north-west of Scotland, where they had been banned for years. A vote of 10,000 tonnes of fish suit for human consumption sent for use as livestock, and a further 693 tonnes was used for pet food.

The figures show that the community's system of protecting fishermen and farmers against low prices is not meeting one of its main aims, which is to provide cheap food for charities, hospitals, schools, prisons and other non-commercial institutions.

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# Dumped food - passing charities

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Almost 1,300 tonnes of fish has been dumped at sea in the past 12 months by British boats because of EEC rules. The latest survey by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce shows a steady increase in the amount of food bought under community rules and then used as animal feed or thrown away.

The fish for fish have been put up by the sudden opening of the end of July of the north-west of Scotland, where they had been banned for years. A vote of 10,000 tonnes of fish suit for human consumption sent for use as livestock, and a further 693 tonnes was used for pet food.

The figures show that the community's system of protecting fishermen and farmers against low prices is not meeting one of its main aims, which is to provide cheap food for charities, hospitals, schools, prisons and other non-commercial institutions.



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# Brezhnev offers big reductions in nuclear missiles

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 1

The Soviet Union would be prepared to agree on very substantial reductions of medium-range nuclear missiles if NATO dropped its plans to station new cruise and Pershing missiles, President Brezhnev said in an interview published here today.

He also suggested that the United States was not interested in talks on reducing medium-range missiles, let alone in successful negotiations. His remarks were made in a long interview published in the news magazine, *Der Spiegel*, three weeks before he visits Bonn and four weeks before the beginning of missile negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva.

His suggestion of very substantial reductions are the biggest concession offered so far in return for scrapping the NATO plans. Mr Brezhnev said the Soviet Union was threatening nobody and was bent on a military balance of power rather than superiority. He played hard on all the fears and suspicions that the West German peace movement has about the intentions of the United States.

Arguing that a balance of power already existed in Europe and that there was not a Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles, as NATO maintains, Mr Brezhnev said the Soviet Union has 975 medium-range nuclear weapons. He confirmed that the SS20s have three warheads—which was sometimes doubted in the West—but said their explosive power was less than that of the older SS4 and SS5 missiles. Therefore, as the older missiles were phased out, the total

Soviet striking power was being reduced.

He said that NATO has 986 nuclear weapons and that it has one and half times the number of Soviet nuclear warheads.

NATO figures show that the 'unacceptable' of the Soviet Union in medium-range missiles and the 'need to catch up' is 'unacceptable'.

He said British and French nuclear bombers and missiles and United States forward-based systems (nuclear bombers stationed in Britain and on the Mediterranean) should be considered in the general balance and therefore they had to be included in the Geneva negotiations.

He did not aim for any specific reduction of British or French weapons, but simply wanted them to be counted in the negotiations. 'For us, the overall result, the general balance, is important,' he said.

Claims by the United States that the forward-based systems and the British and French missiles should not be included had nothing to do with objectivity or realism. Not even the Americans could imagine that the Soviet Union could accept this, he said.

He suggested that the United States 'does not do any negotiations at all, let alone successful ones'.

On a recent remark by President Reagan that limited nuclear war in Europe might be possible, he said: 'There can absolutely not be a limited nuclear war. Once a nuclear war has broken out it would unavoidably and ineluctably take on a global character...'

## Threats fail to stop strikes in Poland

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 1

Strikes continue in Poland despite the resolution passed by Parliament calling for their immediate end and the restrictions threatened by General Wojciech Jazdzewski, the Prime Minister.

The presidium of Solidarity, the free trade union organization, made a similar appeal to the members calling for a self-imposed limitation on strikes with possible disciplinary sanctions.

Solidarity's presidium is largely in the hands of moderates. But its national commission, which is due to meet on Tuesday, has over 100 members and is more unpredictable with all shades of opinion represented.

The parliamentary resolution is clearly intended as a means of gaining time and giving the union leadership an opportunity to act. But the Government has also backed the Government's case against paying wages to people on strike.

The parliamentary resolution said: 'The product of labour of the whole nation cannot serve to pay whoever takes part in strikes for demands which run contrary to existing social agreements.'

This puts the leaders of solidarity in a still more awkward situation. The presidium of the union organization in fact admitted last Thursday that it might not be able to act if wildcat strikes continued. It appealed to its members to end the strikes and said the union's existence depended on showing unity.

The parliamentary resolution emphasized 'understanding of the discontent provoked by daily hardships', but it also left no doubt that the demands for payment for strikers will not be met.

The parliamentary resolution is firm in condemning extremist activities but is also conciliatory and clearly the Parliament is assuming the role of an intermediary between the authorities and the nation.

Two central committee meetings which took place recently instructed the Communist members of Parliament to get legislation passed for a temporary ban on strikes. There are 488 Communist deputies out of 488 but clearly at this juncture the Communist Party would have run the risk of isolating itself.

Parliament, moreover, has lately been distancing itself from the executive and in calling for the end of strikes the resolution also made a point of paying tribute to the presidium of Solidarity for trying to stop the strikes.

## Antigua handed over on a sticky wicket

From Jeremy Taylor, St John's, Antigua, Nov 1

Britain last night handed independence to the largest of its remaining Caribbean dependencies, Antigua and Barbuda, in a quiet ceremony at the island's sodden cricket ground. The rain that for two days had threatened to wash out the festivities eased and by midnight the sky was clear and ideal for fireworks.

The band of the Royal Marines, squelched bravely through the mud of the island's recreation ground, playing: 'What shall we do with a drunken sailor?' followed by a detachment from HMS London and the Antigua police band in almost identical white uniforms.

But the elaborate dais where Princess Margaret was to hand over her constitutional freedom was abandoned. The VIPs were seated with dry feet under cover in one of the stands directly underneath the press box where the press corps spent much of the night fending off hordes of belligerent moths and beetles.

There will not be many more of these independence ceremonies with their remnants of imperial splendour: the lowering of the Union Jack, the raising of the new nation's flag, Antigua's flag a yellow sun rising over a blue sea, cupped in a V for victory.

The Royal Navy provided helicopter acrobatics, a catapault display, 21 shattering midnight gun blasts, half the parade and fireworks display which thundered over St John's like Nelson's gongs.

Watched by over 40 delegations, a brigade of Caribbean leaders and a capacity crowd of Antiguan crammed into the cricket stand and perched on the scoreboard, Mr Vere Bird, the Prime Minister, a vigorous 71-year-old who has spent 40 years pushing for last night's handover, forgave Britain its imperial interference.

'We cannot blame today's Britain for the rule of yesterday's empire,' he said. 'Those days are gone and should only be recalled in a constructive sense, as a reminder to us never to relinquish our freedom again.'

The key to that, he argued, was productivity, without which this tiny new state of 74,000 will risk dependence on a new master who will once again dictate our policies and direct our affairs.'

Antigua's links with Britain will remain strong, however. Yesterday morning Princess Margaret climbed the gentle hillside overlooking the St Johns deep water harbour to open a smart new £20,000 parliament building, built with the help of British aid funds.

Mr Neil Martin, Britain's Overseas Development Minister, promised continued friendship and assistance, while Mr Ernest Williams, Antigua's Works Minister, hinted broadly at the need for more development aid and swore loyalty to preserve Westminster democracy.

Britain is likely to be a big donor to Antigua's 1981-84 £40m public sector development plan, which includes expansion of tourism.

Antigua's economic growth is the envy of most of its eastern Caribbean neighbours, averaging 7.5 per cent between 1977 and 1979 and 3 per cent last year. At 16 per cent, its inflation rate is the lowest in the area. Yet after three and a half centuries of British domination Antigua's economy remains dependent on a single fragile commodity.

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## Allegations of cheating as Tunisia goes to polls

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis, Nov 1

Tunisia had their first multi-party democracy in 22 years today, but even before the polls closed the three Opposition movements jointly accused the Government of cheating.

The voting was for the 136 members of the Chamber of deputies and early voters included President Habib Bourguiba whose own position is now at risk because he is President for life.

A two-week campaign has brought Tunisians the unprecedented experience of hearing television of the ruling neo-socialist Socialist Party (PS) which has enjoyed a monopoly of political power for a century.

Three Opposition groups contesting the election, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Movement of Social Democrats (MSD) and the Popular Unity Movement (MUP), called a press conference halfway through polling day to announce that the authorities had acted illegally in preventing observers from being at polling stations.

The observers had not been allowed to do their job properly. Sports had been threatened and some had been prevented from voting, the Opposition claimed. Mr Ahmed Mestiri, Social Democratic leader, a two of his movement's candidates in the Kassarine constituency in central Tunisia had been arrested.

During the campaign the ruling PSD, which has fought the latest in a National Front, alliance with Tunisia's powerful trade union, has appealed to voters on its record. Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, who has played a large part in the recent opening of political life here, has led the National Front's campaign, particularly emphasizing the Government's economic achievements.

These are considerable and the Prime Minister has dashed about the country in the past couple of weeks, opening factories and inaugurating public works.

The Social Democrats, who are fielding the most candidates, have mainly appealed to voters by means of a liberal message, in effect: 'Vote for us to make sure pluralism becomes a reality.'

The Social Democrats also succeeded in making the manner in which the authorities have conducted the elections one of its main issues.

## Murder victim frozen

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 1

Signor Giovanni Palombini, aged 80, a kidnaper victim, was killed and his body kept in a freezer for three months while the murderers tried to extort more money from his relatives. The family paid 600m lire (about £270,000) as part of the ransom requested after receiving photographs of Signor Palombini, a millionaire coffee industrialist, offered as proof that he was still alive.

In fact his abductors had killed him at least a month earlier by shooting him three times in the chest, and had then dressed the body for the photographs, placing sun glasses on the face and a newspaper in one hand.

Signor Palombini was kidnapped on April 17. Some reports say the gang killed him after he had managed to free himself from his bonds in the tent in which he was held near Rome, and knocked on the door of a house where he expected to find help, but instead found himself face to face with the leader of his captors.

The Pope expressed outrage at the murder. Abductions filled him with grief, he said, which 'turns into consternation' in the case of Signor Palombini who was an old man. 'I renew my damnation of such an inhuman abuse,' he told pilgrims in St Peter's Square.

Two central committee meetings which took place recently instructed the Communist members of Parliament to get legislation passed for a temporary ban on strikes. There are 488 Communist deputies out of 488 but clearly at this juncture the Communist Party would have run the risk of isolating itself.

Parliament, moreover, has lately been distancing itself from the executive and in calling for the end of strikes the resolution also made a point of paying tribute to the presidium of Solidarity for trying to stop the strikes.

The complaint was lodged by Mr Raanan Lurie, the cartoonist now employed by *The Times*, who claimed Mr Naor had given him secret information about a telephone conversation between President Carter and Herr Helmut Schmidt. Mr Naor claimed the item had already appeared in the Israeli press.

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## OFFICIAL ACCUSED

Tel Aviv, Nov 1.—Mr Ayre Naor, the Israeli Cabinet secretary, was charged this weekend before a civil service disciplinary court with conducting an official.

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## Hongkong has doubts about refugees

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong, Nov 1

Hongkong will review its policy of granting asylum to Vietnamese refugees, Mr John Heywood, Deputy Secretary for Security, has said.

'The newcomers are now economic adventurers and are not leaving their country for political reasons,' he said in an interview. 'It is time for us to stop and reflect on what we have done so far.' His remarks came after rioting at one of the Hongkong camps, where refugees are obviously becoming concerned over delays in resettlement.

Mr Jacques Terlin, Hongkong representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said: 'Most countries are reluctant to accept refugees because they think the problem has been resolved.'

He said that most of the 19 countries accepting refugees in Hongkong had halved their quotas. So far this year the United States has accepted 11,709 refugees from Hongkong, compared with 16,382 last year. Canada has reduced its intake from 6,542 last year to 1,771 and Britain from 5,087 to 1,713. There are 16,700 Vietnamese

refugees in Hongkong, about half of whom have been awaiting resettlement for two years. Most of them are of Vietnamese origin, Mr Terlin said.

Mr Terlin said that the province of Fujian, had a long history of accepting refugees from Hongkong, and that it was difficult to find work in Hongkong for them. 'We will not discriminate against them,' he said. 'We will not discriminate against them.'

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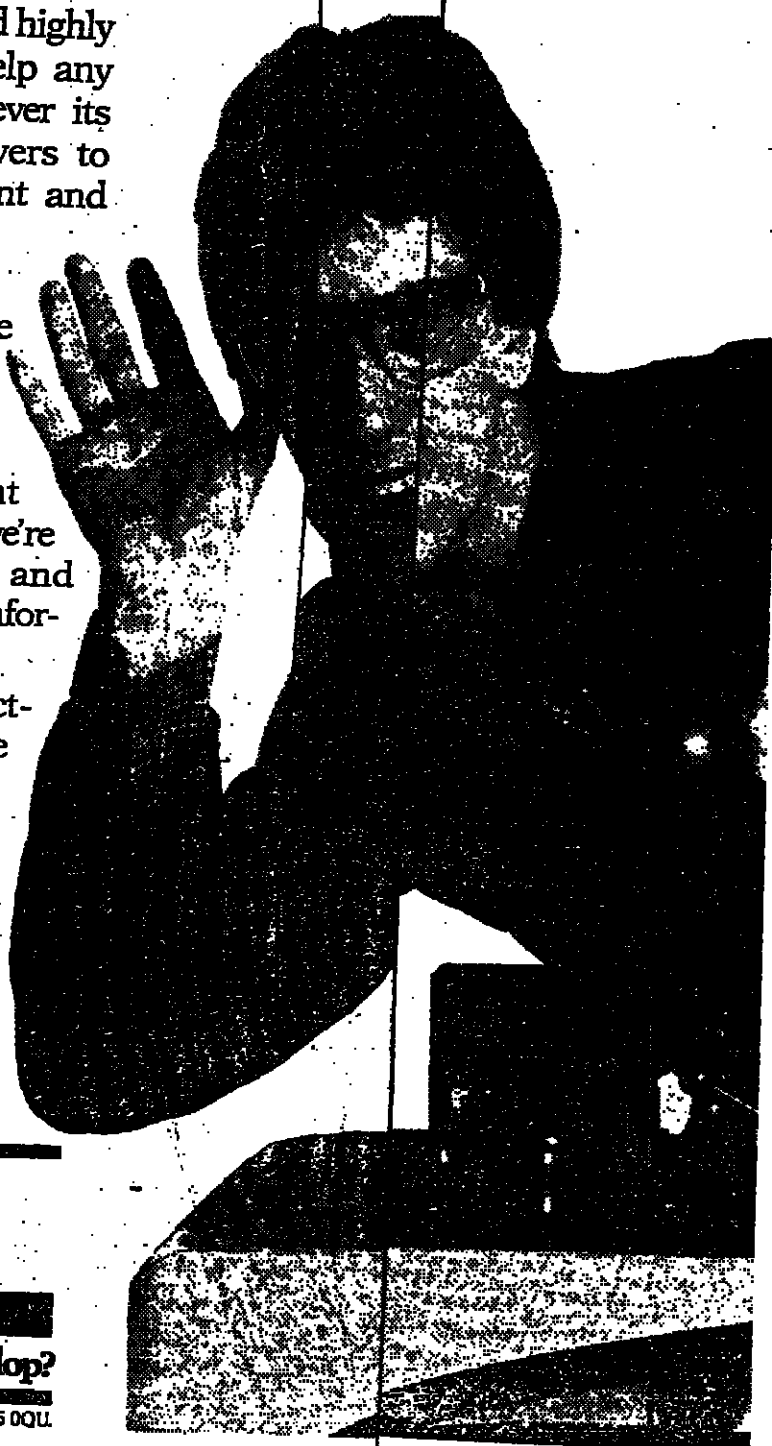
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## Disputes threaten shape of Spanish politics

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 1

Internal disputes in all three of Spain's major parties raised the possibility here today of realignments in Parliament and Cabinet changes in the relatively near future.

The executive committee of the ruling party, the Centre Democratic Union (UCD), is scheduled to meet in Madrid tomorrow to discuss its surprising loss in the recent elections for the regional Parliament in Galicia.

That meeting will take place against resignation threats from prominent deputies of both the right and left wings of the party, and the defection of one UCD deputy last week. The Socialist block in the Cortes is due to choose its leaders next Tuesday, after last month's congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), which was boycotted by the party's left wing.

The elections in the parliamentary block are expected to confirm the PSOE leadership's relative moderation, by replacing Señor Gregorio Peces Barba, the group's chief parliamentary spokesman with Señor José Luis Sáez Cosculluela, a newly elected member of the party's executive committee. Señor Peces Barba, a prominent member of the dissent left wing of the party, resigned from that post after the congress.

Señor Santiago Carrillo, the secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), attempted in Bilbao today to piece together the remains of his organization in the Basque country. After the leadership of the regional communist

party there, the Euzkadi Communist Party (EPK), severed its ties with the PCE. The Basque Communists broke away after the party's leadership in Madrid insisted on laying down certain conditions for the proposed merger of the EPK with the Basque left coalition. The merger was carried out by Señor Roberto Lertxundi, the EPK leader, without the blessings of the Madrid headquarters, and Señor Carrillo promptly excommunicated Señor Lertxundi and his followers.

At the same time, the Catalan Unified Socialist Party (PUSC), which is the communist party of Catalonia, published a call for a party congress to settle a persistent dispute within the party about acceptance of the Eurocommunist line championed by Señor Carrillo. An anti-Carrillo decision at the PUSC congress could seriously hurt Communist unity in the Cortes, where it has seven of the 22 communist seats.

More imminent realignments in the Parliament could result from the row between social democrats and conservatives within the ruling party. The conservative wing is calling for an extraordinary congress. The party's leaders are expected to try to ride out the storm and put off such a congress until it becomes absolutely unavoidable.

The Party's deputy for the province of Ciudad Real quit the party last Friday, and two of his organization in the Basque country. After the leadership of the regional communist



In the footsteps of the samurai: Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, reviewing troops during the Self Defence Forces parade at Asaka

### 13 DIE IN GOLD MINE LIFT CRASH

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Nov 1

Thirteen Black miners were killed when a lift bringing them to the surface fell to the bottom of the world's deepest gold mine, Western Deep Levels, near Johannesburg. Another 35, including three whites, were seriously injured in the accident yesterday.

A mine spokesman said the cage plunged 500ft to the bottom of the 11,000ft shaft after the winding mechanism failed. It was the third mine cage disaster in a South African gold mine in two years.

Thirty-one miners were killed in 1980 in the Orange Free State.

## Thai coup fear as officers' homes raided

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, November 1

Teams of paratroops and police raided the Bangkok homes of four dismissed Army officers over the weekend looking for weapons and other illegal items. They found nothing, but the action aroused public concern at increasing signs that the military are planning another attempt to overthrow the Government.

The four officers were dismissed for their prominent involvement in last April's abortive coup. One of them, Colonel Manoon Rupechorn, said the search of his house was "a blatant harassment and provocation". He said the use of paratroops for such tasks was creating a war atmosphere in the country.

A senior officer said: "We don't believe a coup is likely. Security measures are aimed at preventing other problems."

The public did not believe earlier official claims that unusual military activity in the capital during the past three weeks was "merely routine". The Government angrily denied a report in a foreign magazine that a coup in fact was attempted three weeks ago.

General Charuanan, Army Commander in Chief, said: "There are no coup attempts. The rumours are groundless." An experienced Thai observer said: "some sort of

plotting is going on within the Army which is as divided as ever. The military movements and alerts are attempts to scare off the plotters. The Government is anxious to hush it up because of the effect it has on foreign investors and tourists."

General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Assistant Commander in Chief, ordered the military alerts. His command area includes Bangkok. His meteoric rise in the past six months has not been happily accepted by the Army. His opponents accuse him of flaunting his new power to intimidate them.

Bomb explosions in two Government offices last week

were rumoured to be protests against his rapid promotion. General Arthit ridiculed the report, saying "he was not important enough."

At a press conference today General Arthit said the increased security campaign in Bangkok would continue as the military could not tolerate any activity aimed at overthrowing the Government.

He said those responsible for last week's bomb explosions had not been identified but a close watch was being kept on potential troublemakers. No evidence had been found linking the dismissed officers with the explosions. General Arthit denied harbouring personal grudges against the officers.

## News talks at Unesco keep clear of ideology

From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Nov 1

The debate on improving the way the world informs itself took a step towards practical measures, and away from ideology, at a four-day symposium of news executives in Paris.

The meeting, convened by Unesco, finished on Friday with recommendations to promote exchanges between news agencies and broadcasting stations in the developing world.

Emphasis was put on the need for lower communications tariffs. Speakers said that governments which advocated a wider flow of news also maintained high tariffs through their post offices, which acted as one of the main barriers against an increased exchange of information, particularly between developing countries and the industrialized world.

The representatives of 44 news and communications organizations, who participated in the discussions, managed generally to keep clear of the rhetoric and ideology which has so far characterized the debate about improving the flow of news to and from the developing world.

The symposium was notable for including representatives of the main international news agencies, which have been criticized within the forum of Unesco.

### Star Wars

## US denies Moscow has killer satellite

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, November 1

Stars wars are about to break out in space, if a report published by the authoritative *Aviation and Space Technology* magazine is correct.

According to the latest issue of the magazine, the Soviet Union is operating in low earth orbit an anti-satellite battle station equipped with clusters of infrared homing guided interceptors that could destroy multiple American spacecraft.

These attack-vehicles, the magazine states, "provide a new USSR capability for sneak attacks on United States satellites."

This is the sort of report to send shivers down the spine of Americans, who for the past few months have been bombarded with warnings by members of the Reagan Administration about how the United States was being rapidly overtaken in the arms race by the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon has moved swiftly to calm these fears by saying that the Defence Intelligence Agency has found no evidence to show that the report is correct. Despite this, the magazine report sounds convincing.

It is known that in the past the Soviet Union launched killer satellites against target spacecraft. Last March one of these apparently caught up with a target satellite over Eastern Europe and then blew up, peppering its target with shrapnel. This was believed to be the Russians' first successful anti-satellite test for more than three years.

Until now, American early warning satellites and radar were able to detect when an anti-satellite test was being conducted. But, according to the magazine, the United States will now have to rely on its space-to-space capability to spy on Soviet space activities.

The United States has reason for concern if the Soviet Union has developed a more effective satellite-killing capability. America has more than 100 operational satellites in space which perform a multitude of functions from strategic communications to weather forecasting. These satellites could be endangered by the type of battle station which the Russians are said to have in orbit.

The United States does not have an orbiting anti-satellite battle station, but there are plans to deploy a two-stage miniature anti-satellite rocket built by Ling-Temco-Vought and Boeing, on F15 fighters in 1984.

When President Reagan announced his decisions on the MX intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and the B1 bomber at the beginning of this month, he also said that the United States intended to pursue an operational anti-satellite system.

The Soviet Union, which has petitioned the United Nations for a treaty banning all weapons in space, has accused the United States of planning to use the space shuttle for military purposes. This charge was denied by the American side. The second space shuttle is due to be launched on Wednesday.

According to Mr Robert Hotz, a former editor-in-chief of *Aviation Week*, the United States and the Soviet Union are busy developing a new generation of space weapons, including laser-armed satellites.

Writing in the latest edition of *British Aerospace Quarterly*, Mr Hotz said these weapons would be able to destroy other spacecraft and ICBM nuclear warheads by heat of penetrating shock when travelling at the speed of light over distances of up to 3,000 miles.

## Singapore poll win for Opposition

From David Watts, Singapore, Nov 1

For the first time for 13 years an opposition party has won a seat in the Singapore Parliament. In a by-election victory which shook the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) Mr J. B. Jeyaratnam, of the Workers' Party, won the Anson constituency over the weekend by 650 votes.

Mr Jeyaratnam, a lawyer and tireless campaigner against what he calls the uncaring monopoly of government by the PAP, has repeatedly challenged the Government electorally over the years but has never managed to dent the PAP's hold on all 75 seats in Parliament.

"It's a happy dawn for Singapore," Mr Jeyaratnam, aged 55, told a cheering crowd after his victory. "It is the people's victory against the might of the PAP and all the Government agencies."

Mr Goh Chok Tong the PAP organizing secretary, tried to dismiss the defeat of his party's candidate as a minor matter but there was no disguising the shock he obviously felt. He said the PAP had no intention of changing gear to win back votes.

## Tamils end boycott of Parliament

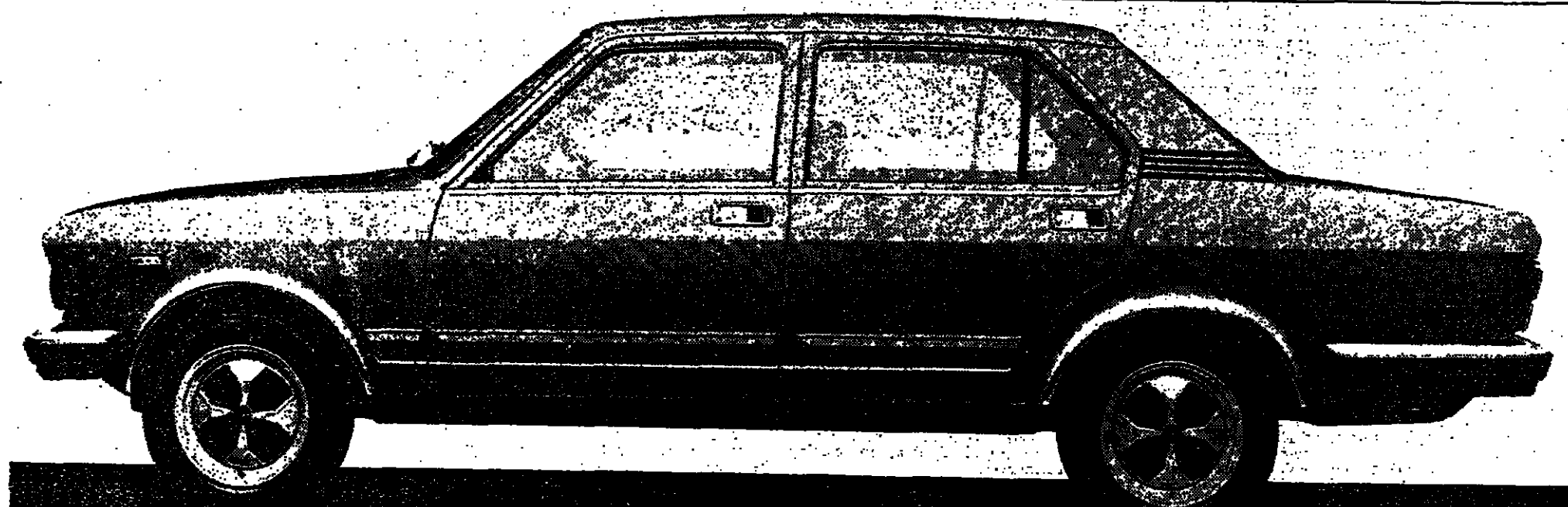
From Our Correspondent Colombo, Nov 1

The general council of the Sri Lanka opposition Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) decided to call off their boycott of Parliament today when they met in Jaffna in the north of the country.

The move is in response to a peace initiative between the Sinhalese and the Tamils begun by President J. R. Jayewardene two months ago. The 17 members of the TULF would have forfeited their seats if the boycott had not been lifted in time for parliamentary sessions scheduled for this week.

Mr Appapillai, leader of the Opposition, today said that the Government had agreed to most of their demands except for one for an impartial inquiry by the International Commission of Jurists or Amnesty International into recent violence in the north.

The Government, however, had appointed a compensation committee which was already functioning. The number of Tamil police officers stationed in the north had been increased and the Government had accepted in principle the demand for a system of home guards there.



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## Paths to Middle East peace

# Syrians condemn EEC hand in Sinai peace force

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 1

The commitment by Britain and the other EEC countries to contribute troops to the new Sinai peacekeeping force has provoked swift, if predictable, anger in Syria.

Calling for political and economic sanctions against the four nations, the Damascus press claimed today they had become "full partners in the Camp David accord". A senior Syrian Foreign Ministry official said that European participation in the Sinai force would be "a blow to the Euro-Arab dialogue".

This was not the reaction which Britain, France, Italy and Holland had expected from Damascus. Their diplomats have been explaining to the Arabs that European participation would enable the EEC to broaden the perspectives of the Camp David treaty and to suggest to the Americans that serious Palestinian involvement in the peace process was now a prerequisite for its success.

It is quite possible that the Syrian Government appreciates this. But it has nevertheless found itself obliged to condemn the plan, if only to keep in step with Libya, South Yemen and Algeria, the three fellow members of the so-called Steadfastness front against Camp David.

Syria's political embarrassment has been compounded by the Syrian sale of Awacs surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia. They are fearful that the Saudis may have secretly agreed to support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The Syrian news agency Sana quoted a Syrian official as saying that participation in

the Sinai force—which will police the Israeli-Egyptian border after the final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Egyptian territory next April—would "foil all European initiatives for peace in the Middle East".

In a Beirut magazine interview, published today, Mr Nasser Qadur, the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, also alleged that European involvement in the Sinai force would serve to shore up the Camp David agreements which Syria opposed.

"The participation of one European state, or more in that force," he told the magazine *Monday Morning*, "would imply a European role which is complementary to the American role."

"We have informed the European states of this point of view, telling them, among other things, that despite the observations we made at the time about the Venice Declaration, the participation of any European state in the multi-national force would totally contradict the Venice Declaration."

"We would consider European participation in these forces a blow to the Arab-European dialogue."

The Syrian paper *Tishrin* stated today that the forthcoming Arab summit in Morocco should consider sanctions against the EEC nations. Syria, however, would probably be the loser if such sanctions were implemented. Italy, for instance, is one of the major importers of Syrian cotton.

Western Embassy staff in Beirut are aware that some demonstration of Arab anger might be made against them.

## Israeli doubts on British intentions

By David Spanier

Israeli mistrust of British policy towards a settlement in the Middle East has been given a new edge of intensity by Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia tomorrow.

The recent reference by the Foreign Secretary to "a Palestinian state" which would be "legitimate" if it were the outcome of Palestinian choice through self-determination, has revived Israel's deepest anxieties about British intentions.

While not denying that Lord Carrington made such a comment during his visit to Cancun, Mexico, the Foreign Office noted that a Palestinian state was simply one possible result of Palestinians determining their own future.

The Foreign Office said that Lord Carrington was travelling to Saudi Arabia at Crown Prince Fahd's invitation mainly to discuss the Prince's eight-point peace plan put forward in August but he would also be there in his capacity as President of the EEC Council of Ministers to talk about the European peace initiative.

The Foreign Secretary may also have talks with his counterpart, Prince Saud, and Prince Sultan, the Saudi Defence and Aviation Minister, the spokesman said.

The European initiative, based on the idea of wooing the moderate Arab states, has been marking time for some months now. However, it is likely that the EEC countries would wish to give it a new impetus to take matters forward after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai next April.

Lord Carrington and Prince Fahd are thus likely to discuss how the Saudi peace plan and the EEC initiative can be brought closer. There are still substantial differences despite a broad agreement in the two plans that the Palestinians must be involved in the search for a settlement.

Even British participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force, details of which will be announced shortly, is viewed somewhat askance by the Israelis. British presence will be welcomed as a support for the Camp David agreements, but Israeli question what other British initiatives may be made as a result of the visit to Saudi Arabia, in coming months.

"The Camp David framework is the only viable framework for peace," Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador in London, said.



## Mubarak warms to Fahd plan

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Nov 1

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said today that parts of the Saudi Arabian peace plan are encouraging. In an interview with about 30 of America's top businessmen, Mr Mubarak said that the eight-point peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd "didn't bring anything new", but provided some good matter "for dialogue in the future—not now".

An Egyptian weekly news magazine, *Rose ELYoussif*, reported that an important "Saudi personality" is expected to visit Cairo shortly to offer condolences on the death of President Sadat and to confer with the authorities. The report could not be confirmed.

Mr Ashraf Ghorbal, the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, told the Beirut weekly magazine *Monday Morning*: "Let me say that contacts between us and our Saudi brothers have never stopped. We have had continuous contacts at all times." He declined to give details (Reuters reports from Beirut).

## Arabs upset by move in West Bank

From Our Correspondent Tel Aviv, Nov 1

An Israeli university professor today relieved a general of the responsibility for the civilian administration of the occupied West Bank, and local Arabs denounced the switch as a step towards imposing autonomy in the area.

In accordance with the Government's new approach, Professor Menachem Milson, the new head of civil administration, will register military personnel responsible for tax collection, education, health, economics, and other civilian affairs. Responsibility for internal security will shift to the army's central command.

Arab municipalities and institutions issued a statement yesterday insisting the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinians everywhere was the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and that the nation would accept no substitute for the leadership.

The new deal got off to an inauspicious start with a wave of violence. An Israeli civilian was stabbed yesterday evening in the cashal at Hebron, and the wounded man shot two young Arabs. Later, nine Arabs were hurt in a car in near by Tarqumiah village by a grenade apparently thrown from a passing car.

Perhaps the last act by the outgoing military Governor, Brigadier Binjamin Ben Eliezer, was the imposition of curfew in the Hebron cashal last night. It was still in force today.

Professor Milson is on a year's sabbatical from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem where he teaches modern Arab literature. He has served previously as a political affairs adviser to the military government.

### IN BRIEF

## Germans find big arms cache

Bonn—Huge stocks of guns, grenades and ammunition belonging to right-wing extremists have been found on Lüneburg Heath in Lower Saxony, West Germany. The state Police Minister, said in a radio interview. The cache, discovered on Friday, included pistols, rifles, a large store of hand grenades, 13,000 rounds of ammunition and a kilogram of potassium cyanide.

Since then, a man arrested in connexion with the discovery committed suicide by hanging himself in his prison cell, a spokesman said.

### Heavenly peace

Peking—China has banned demonstrations, speeches and leaflets from Tiananmen Square (The Gate of Heavenly Peace) in central Peking. A public notice was issued by the Peking Daily asking for solemnity, cleanliness and good social order in the square.

### 470 missing

Delhi—At least 470 fishermen were missing in a hurricane off the western coast of India, the United News of India reported. It said at least 11 boats sank in the Arabian Sea and five seafarers were missing.

### Prisoners protest

Madrid—Prisoners went on hunger strike in two Spanish jails at Barcelona and Seville—claiming that the Government had not honoured its pledges to speed up trials and reduce prison overcrowding.

### Executions sought

Istanbul—A military prosecutor is seeking the death penalty for 26 alleged right-wing activists, authorities said. They were arrested during anti-terrorism operations after the military takeover last year.

### Operation for actor

Los Angeles—Rock Hudson, the actor and star of more than 30 films will undergo a heart bypass operation tomorrow, a spokesman for the National Broadcasting Company said. He is 55.

## Pope's man takes over

## Jesuits still in a state of shock

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 1

The Society of Jesus, the Roman Catholic Church's most powerful religious order, began a new period of its history this weekend as a personal delegate of the Pope took over full powers with the clear purpose of disciplining the Jesuits.

Father Paolo Dezza, aged 80, the Jesuit chosen by the Pope to lead the order, addressed his senior echelons for the first time yesterday at the Jesuit headquarters here. His first message to a group still shocked by the Pope's unprecedented action came in the form of a homily during a consecrated Mass.

His words are still bound by secrecy, partly because the Jesuits want to inform their provincials throughout the world before publicizing the speech generally, and partly because of the time required to devise a text.

Father Dezza is nearly blind, and spoke entirely from memory. Whatever else they might feel about him, the Jesuits were impressed by this achievement, given that the homily included copious and complicated quotations. The recording of what he said is now being transcribed and translations made from the Italian.

He was speaking in an atmosphere of confused expectancy. The Pope's decision, which was conveyed last month to the Jesuit General, Father Pedro Arrupe, was brusque. It was also, in the words of one leading Jesuit, "the worst of a number of solutions that the Pope could have adopted in the circumstances."

The Pope is known to be completely out of sympathy with certain of the activities of the Jesuits, particularly in Latin America, where he feels that some of them are both too radical and too political in their approach to the problems of social justice.

There is also surprise that the two men whom he chose to place at the head of the society are both Italians, while the Jesuit General, Father Pedro Arrupe, was Basque. It was also, in the words of one leading Jesuit, "the worst of a number of solutions that the Pope could have adopted in the circumstances."

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## US RETAINS WORLD CUP IN BRIDGE

From Harold Franklin Port Chester, Nov 1

The United States retained the Bermuda Bowl in the world bridge championships, defeating Pakistan 271-190.

At the halfway stage of the 96-board final Pakistan led by three points. The United States drew away to a lead of 51 points after 64 boards and the match was determined in dramatic style on the 72nd board. Eric Rodwell, the American, played a contract of three no trumps redoubled. After a favourable lead, he made nine tricks for a score of 750.

Had Munir Attaullah, for Pakistan, chosen the alternative lead the declarer would have made no more than three tricks, the Pakistan team would have been alive again.

For the second successive time the United States won with a team made up of five professionals and their sponsor. The sponsor, Bud Reinhold, aged 67, is a player of considerable experience who played a full part in helping his team to qualify to represent the United States.

The other members of the team were Bobby Levin, at 23 the youngest player to have won a world championship, Eric Rodwell, aged 24, Jeff Mockroth, aged 25, John Solder, aged 41, and Russ Arnold, aged 57. This is the fourth successive win for the United States after almost 20 years of Italian dominance.

had a high regard for the Jesuits.

He went out of his way to make friendly references to Father Arrupe, who was present in his wheelchair after suffering a stroke in August.

Father Arrupe had informed the Pope last year of his intention to call a general congregation of the order and resign because of his advancing age. He would have been the first Jesuit General to resign.

The present unhappy phase in the order's affairs began with the Pope's instruction to the General to stay at his post and halt arrangements for calling the congregation.

Father Arrupe's fears about his own physical capacities proved tragically correct with his thrombosis last summer.



Father Paolo Dezza: Spoke entirely from memory.

Even before that, the clear differences between the general and the Pope and the long wait which Father Arrupe had to suffer before the Pope would receive him to explain his attitude more fully, upset many Jesuits.

Then came the assassination attempt when the Pope was forced to a period of inactivity. He nevertheless returned to the Jesuit problem and wrote his letter to the general appointing his own delegate.

Yesterday Father Dezza said that the Pope had wanted to postpone the general congregation until the new code of canon law had been approved. This was a new element in a tortuous story, but it does not appear to have convinced the Jesuits very much.

## Chess game drawn after a promising start

Merano, Nov 1—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, and Viktor Korchnoi, the Russian emigre challenger, drew the eleventh game in their world chess championship match here last night.

Karpov, who leads Korchnoi by four games to one and is two wins away from retaining his title, offered the draw on the thirty fifth move. Chess analysts were divided about the position at the end of the game, but they agreed that it had started with exciting promise and then fizzled out.

Korchnoi opened with the Queen's Gambit which Karpov, as usual, declined. Korchnoi's side said he was in a good position about half way through the game, but then inexplicably changed his prepared move 20.

Analysts said the challenger behaved strangely throughout the game. Karpov remained calm but was obviously annoyed by Korchnoi's behaviour, which experts said wasted at least an hour. Karpov sacrificed a pawn on move 24 for a dangerous counterplay despite the fact that there were no queens on the board, but Korchnoi could not exploit his pawn advantage.

Grandmasters here said they felt Karpov was playing well within himself and that his strategy was to wait for Korchnoi to make mistakes. Only wins count in the series which goes to the first player to take six games. The twelfth game is due to begin tomorrow. —Reuters.

## Trudeau resumes constitution dialogue

From John Best Ottawa, Nov 1

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the 10 provincial premiers tomorrow resume their interrupted dialogue on how to bring home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

The first ministers will be making what Mr Trudeau has called "one final attempt" to reach a consensus before his Government proceeds with its own unilateral patriation plan.

A similar first ministers' meeting just over a year ago, ended in disarray and a scribbled-out consensus before Mr Trudeau, fed-up with the federal-provincial bargaining process, then unveiled his own plan for bringing home the constitution, which is chiefly embodied in the 1982 British North America (BNA) Act.

Passage of his enabling resolution through Parliament was neither as smooth nor as automatic as the Prime Minister expected, however, and it still awaits final Commons approval.

In late September the Government suffered a further setback in the form of a Supreme Court ruling that while justifiable "as a matter of law" the federal initiative needed provincial concurrence to comply with established constitutional governing conventions.

It was the Supreme Court decision more than anything else that induced Mr Trudeau to accept a resumption of summit negotiations, something he had indicated many times he did not want to get into.

The Prime Minister and his closest advisers have represented "tomorrow" meeting which could last for two or three days, as a last-ditch attempt at consensus. If they fail they will let Parliament approve an address to Westminster, asking Britain to give Canada control over the BNA Act, after attaching an amending formula and a bill of rights.

On Friday Mr Trudeau sounded surprisingly conciliatory saying that an agreement was close enough and that he was not considering what he might do if this week's effort failed.

The Government, meanwhile, began forcefully reviving its position that the British Parliament would have no choice but to accede to a request from the Canadian Parliament, no matter how many provinces supported or opposed it.

Mr Trudeau said a refusal by Westminster would damage British-Canadian relations—he did not explain how—but added he did not expect such a refusal. There have been reports that the British Prime Minister's plan probably would fail to get through Westminster under present circumstances.

In Montreal this weekend, Mr Jean Chretien, the Federal Justice Minister and the Prime Minister's chief lieutenant in the constitutional war, said Westminster's failure to approve the constitutional package quickly could create "an element of complication" for Britain and the Commonwealth.

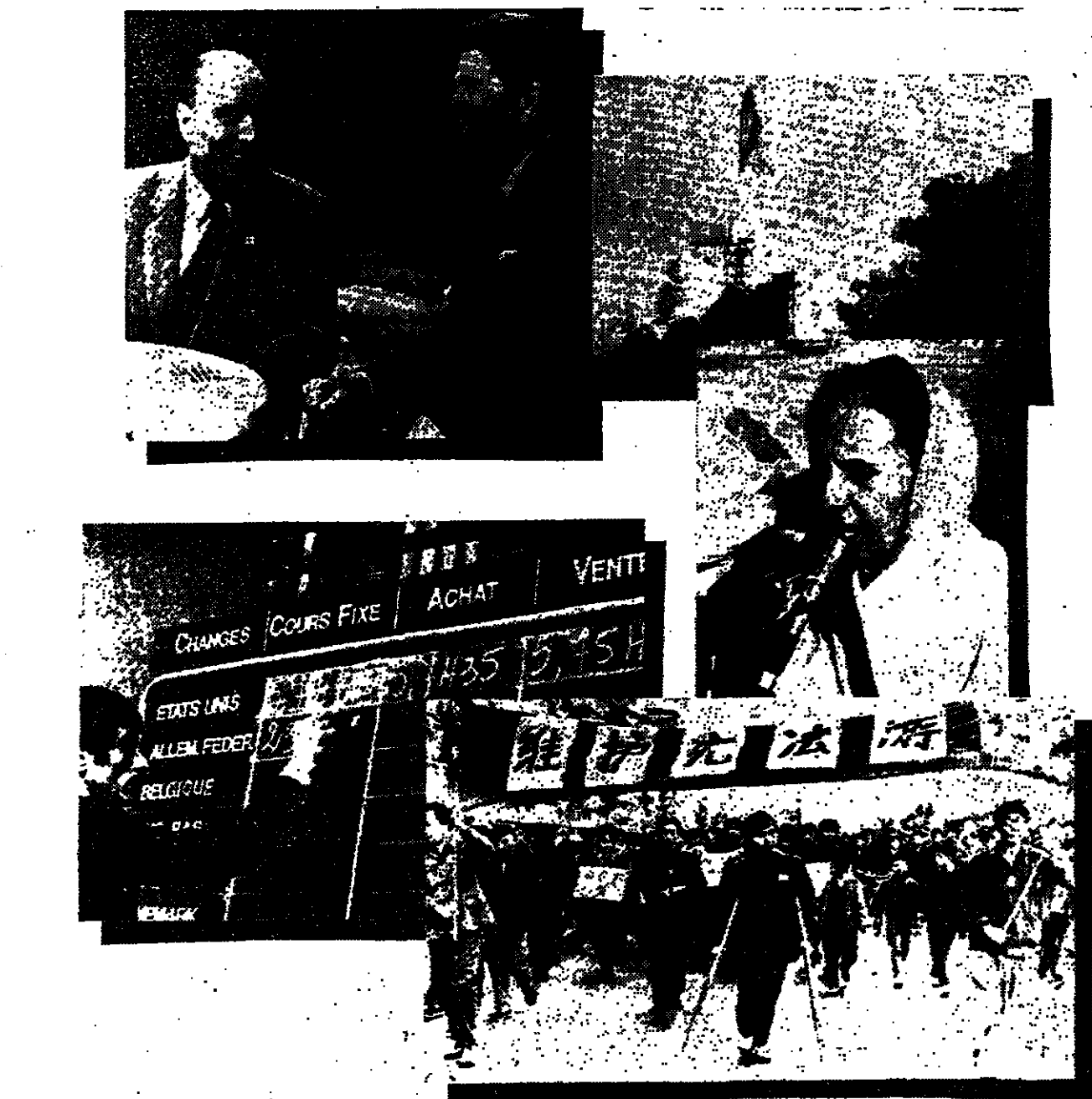
Mr Chretien appeared to hint at Canadian withdrawal from the Commonwealth as a possible sequel, noting that Mrs Margaret Thatcher "knows the importance of Canada for the Commonwealth" and adding that "the Government of England will have to weigh the consequences" if it dragged its feet on a patriation request.

The declarations were reminiscent of a statement by Mr Trudeau earlier this year that he expected the British, when asked to act on the constitution, to "hold their noses and send it over".

Letters, page 9

## 177 DIE IN BATTLE

San Salvador—At least 177 people were killed in recent clashes between rebel forces and the Salvadoran Army, military sources said here.



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# The Times guide to the British film industry. By David Hewson

The British film industry has been pronounced dead many times. Yet tomorrow, the London Film Festival opens featuring 15 new British films. David Hewson gauges the health of film making in Britain.

## Home-made is all the rage: but will the fashion last?

Buzz-words dot the air of Hollywood like brightly-coloured insects. Swat one called social realism and titles like *Ordinary People* and *All the President's Men* spill out. Prerogative horror brings forth *Law and Disorder*, *Escapist* fantasy throws up *Star Wars* and *007*. It is part of the way of things in the more antediluvian circles of the film-making world that, while good directors, producers who can police budgets and a first-rate book are quite desirable, it is the formula which counts.

This philosophy demands that you look at the qualities of recent successes, form a project around them, and then sell it to financiers on the back of a "this is an Exorist meets *Excalibur* with the nuclear family appeal of *Kramer vs Kramer*" argument. It works, doubters need look no farther than the recent *Clash of the Titans* epic, a leader, though financially successful, vehicle for Ray Harryhausen's animation and a live cast wrestling with a tale set in ancient Greece.

Herein they will discover a whirling, whirling mechanical owl, supposedly a gift from Athens, which blatantly imitates the dumb infantile appeal of the R2D2 robot in *Star Wars*; a greater example of synergy — another current cinematic buzz-word — is hard to find.

Given the imagination which such packages can bring to bear on their work, there is probably one such producer doing the rounds of the financiers, looking for money to back period film with an experimental narrative about sporting heroics.

It will, of course, be British, thereby forming a perfect link with the two box office successes of New York and Los Angeles at the moment, *Karel Reisz's The French Lieutenant's Woman* and *Charles of Fire*, the David Puttnam production from a Colin Welland script.

Britain's native film industry has watched a false dawn as many times as it has seen the sun set. Yet this time around there is a very real indication that America, the lode seam of world cinema, is about to take it very seriously indeed. Mahommed Hassan, managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation, comments: "It is happening. I don't understand why it's happening and I don't think anyone pretends to. I don't think there is a convincing explanation why a country finds a voice at any particular time."

The reasons why America should look elsewhere for inspiration at the moment are complex. The conventional production system of the big studios is in disarray following a series of expensive flops, headed by Michael Cimino's \$36m *Hombre*. Gate failure for United Artists. With other costly disasters such as Lord Grade's *Raise the Titanic* and EMI's *Honky Tonk Freeway*, it showed once and for all that vast budgets and name stars are no guarantee of success.

The lesson is likely to be enforced later this year with *Reds*, produced and directed by its star, Warren Beatty. For a moment, over its \$30m budget, and by no means blessed with a happy gestation. Whatever the quality of



Leonard Rossiter in Britannia Hospital: Lindsay Anderson's return

portrait of the early 70s which defined foreign success through the very intensity of its introspective vision. It seems unreasonable to expect that the force of Anderson's love-hate relationship with Britain can have dimmed in the interim.

The second promising low budget is Chris Petit's *Unsuitable Job for a Woman*, co-financed by the NFPC and Goldcrest and shot around London and Norfolk. This summer Petit, a former *Time Out* film critic with one very low budget feature, *Radio On*, to his name, stands to benefit from the fact that the film is based on the book by P. D. James, the woman crime author who has now scored heavily with several titles in the States.

Much interest is likely to centre on the return of Alan Parker to this country to direct *The Wall*, the \$15m independently-financed film based around the best-selling album by the rock group Pink Floyd. The movie has had a chequered history. It was to have

been shot in West Germany last year, but ran into difficulties, partly because of the group's loss of £2m in the crash of financial managers Norton Warburg.

However, successful Parker's efforts, it should be remembered that rock films customarily fare badly at the box office. Roy Baid, producer with the film company set up by The Who, says: "America is extremely difficult because they don't want to know a British accent. The Who have 2,500,000 fans there but we had difficulties reaching them because of the tie-ups of large theatres who would only take American films."

In fact, both The Who's first two British films, *Quadrophenia*, also based on a best-selling album, and *McVicar*, which starred the group's singer Roger Daltrey, were disappointing at the international box office. The company now has just two films on the cards, one from a story by the British director Nicolas Roeg.

In simple terms of output, 1981 will look a dire year for the British cinema. But the health of a native film industry simply cannot be judged on the basis of a production line. If a formula must be found for the future, it should, perhaps, be to produce with integrity intelligent, narrative films, accessible to a wide audience, and completed on time to a budget based on need rather than the eggs of players or production executives.

This is not a new idea. David Puttnam, researching a paper for this year's London Film Festival, uncovered a quote from Richard Winnington, the former film critic of the *News Chronicle*. Winnington wrote 35 years ago: "What the organism of the British cinema needs is a spinal cord of quickly made, specially-written stories in the documentary-fiction style to strengthen and link both the unpredictable prima donnas at the top and the visceral box-office machinery below." Perhaps next year?

## The companies who raise the cash

National Film Finance Corporation. Financed through the Eady levy on cinema receipts to the tune of £1.5m a year, the NFPC has been the mainstay of British film-makers for the last five years. Recent titles partly-financed by the NFPC include Bill Forsyth's *Gregory's Girl* and David Gladwell's *Memoirs of a Survivor*. It also has a stake in Lindsay Anderson's *Britannia Hospital* and Chris Petit's adaptation of the P. D. James novel, *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*. Managing director Mahommed Hassan is unwilling to put a maximum figure for budgets which the NFPC would support in partnership with others but does not expect films to be made for less than £750,000. British Film Institute Production Division. The division will this year spend close to £900,000 on production, thanks to finance from the Department of Education and Science, £125,000 from the Eady fund, £280,000 from Channel Four in return for rights on BFI films, and a £40,000 grant from the ITV companies. The BFI will finance five full-length features in the next year featuring,

for the first time, name players such as Janet Suzman, Julie Covington, and Julie Christie. Each will be the first full-length film for the directors concerned. Goldcrest films. A subsidiary of Pearson Longman, the publishing empire which owns Penguin Books, the *Financial Times*, and the Longman book company, Goldcrest's principal title to count is *Gandhi*, the \$22m epic produced and directed by Sir Richard Attenborough and financed in partnership with an American company, International Film Investors. Pearson Longman expects that Goldcrest's film and television interests could be as large as any of the company's existing divisions within five years. The company put up development financing for *Chariots of Fire*, and the rock movie *Breaking Glass*, and has 10 titles in development, including *A Fairy Tale* by John Schlesinger, a biography of Joe Orton to be directed by Stephen Frears for a budget of £1m. It has other film projects in preparation including a horror movie.

after Rank's withdrawal from production, is now in the throes of a £35m film-making programme. EMI's activities have been intriguingly diverse; it has backed both *Britannia Hospital* and *Memoirs of a Survivor* as well as more obvious box material such as a new Agatha Christie film, *Under the Sun*. The most successful EMI film in recent years was *The Elephant Man* which was produced for \$6m and stands to gross the biggest return ever on a film investment for the group. But EMI is currently saddled with an expensive flop, *Honky Tonk Freeway*, directed by John Schlesinger, for about \$10m which seems destined to hang round its neck for some years to come.

Chrysalis. The records empire has been trying to break into the visual entertainment area for some time. It is now working on *Prick Up Your Ears*, a film biography of Joe Orton to be directed by Stephen Frears for a budget of £1m. It has other film projects in preparation including a horror movie.

**CHARIOTS OF FIRE**  
The balance sheet of a British success

Total production cost	\$6.05m*
Script development:	Goldcrest Films \$0.5m
Production:	20th Century Fox \$3m
	Allied Stars \$3m

\* Does not include distribution costs

Estimated potential income

UK cinemas	\$4m
UK TV and Video	\$2m
International Cinema	\$5m
International TV and Video	\$3m

## The film makers

**Sir Richard Attenborough.**  
In a lengthy career which started with acting in *Which We Serve* in 1942, Attenborough has placed an often unappreciated emphasis on making British films, with the occasional trip to Hollywood. He coproduced and directed *Oh! What a Lovely War* and directed *Young Winston*, both of them more comfortable vehicles than his recent American film *Magic from Gandhi*, and becomes the chairman of the British Film Institute next January.

**Karel Reisz.**  
With the release of *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Reisz has rejuvenated a career which showed signs of flagging. Born in Czechoslovakia in 1926, he made a number of shorts in Britain in the 1950s, moving later to features like *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning*. A move to Hollywood later brought *Isadora*, *The Gambler* and *Dog Soldiers*, all critically acclaimed to some extent but far from spectacular box office successes.

**Clive Parsons and Davina Bell.**  
A production partnership with seven films to their credit, *Inserts*, *Summer, Autumn, Breaking Glass*, and *Gregory's Girl*. Their present project is *Britannia Hospital*, directed by Lindsay Anderson on a £1.5m budget from EMI and the NFPC.

**John Schlesinger.**  
With Anderson and Reisz, a leading talent in the British cinema, Schlesinger's films include *Billy Liar*, *Far From the Madding Crowd*, *Midnight Cowboy*, and *Yanks*. His latest, *Honky Tonk Freeway*, financed to the tune of \$30m by EMI, opened recently to poor reviews. Schlesinger is to direct Sam Shepard's new play, *True West*, at the National Theatre next month.

**Alan Parker.**  
Used to shoot television commercials until he made *Bugsy Malone* with David Puttnam, *Midnight Express* and international acclaim followed. Puttnam says Parker's direction worked well because, after *Bugsy Malone*, he needed to prove he could make films which were not just for children. After a period in America, Parker has returned to the United Kingdom to direct the \$15m version of *The Wall*, a film based upon Pink Floyd's bestselling album.

**Derek Jarman.**  
A painter by training, which usually shows in his work. Jarman's first film was *Straw Dogs*, a Latin dialogue version of the life of the early Christian martyr. The bizarre nature of Jarman's style was apparent earlier in his sets for Ken Russell's *The Devils*. Jarman later filmed *Dead Ringers* in the punk London of 1977 and *Elizabethan England*, and *The Tempest*, made by Don Boyd's company, which has won much acclaim for its translation of Shakespeare to the screen.

**Chris Petit.**  
A former film critic with *Time Out*, his first feature, *Radio On*, which was backed by the BFI Production Board, provoked enough interest to lead to an £800,000 budget for *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*. With Hollywood now looking anxiously at filming other P. D. James titles, Petit's work could be astutely timed.

**Lindsay Anderson.**  
Now near to completion on *Britannia Hospital*, Anderson plans to follow this up with his first American-made feature. A key figure in the British cinema industry, both for his films and critical work, notably the recent book on John Ford, Anderson's abrasiveness in the face of an undeniable talent has on occasion chased away potential investors.

**Bill Forsyth.**  
A graduate of the National Film School, Forsyth first earned a reputation for *That Shining Face*, a comedy set in his native Glasgow, and followed this with *Gregory's Girl*, made for £120,000 and quickly snapped up for distribution by ITC. Lord Grade's distribution subsidiary, Now working on a film for David Puttnam, a comedy to be set in the Western Isles. The script for *Gregory's Girl* was written before *That Shining Face* and was originally intended for the BFI Production Board. The feature was resurrected after the latter's success and financed by Scottish Television and the NFPC.

**Don Boyd.**  
Varied track record as a producer. Boyd's early films, such as *East of Elephant Rock*, won little acclaim, but he achieved some success with *Derek Jarman's The Tempest* and *Straw Dogs*. Producer of EMI's *Honky Tonk Freeway*, which will do him no good at all, he is producing Chris Petit's film and has an American project on the cards.

**David Puttnam.**  
An ubiquitous figure in the British industry. Puttnam's career as a producer includes such titles as *Straw Dogs*, *Midnight Express*, and *Chariots of Fire*. A leading personality behind Pearson Longman's Goldcrest company, he is working on a film based around Edgar Rice Burroughs' original *Tarzan* story — most of it to be shot in studios at Weybridge for Warners, but the new Bill Forsyth film, which will be independently financed.

## Law Report November 2 1981 Chancery Division

### No taxation without specific legislation

**Willows v Lewis (Inspector of Taxes)**  
**Before Mr Justice Nourse**  
[Judgment delivered October 30]

The mobility allowance introduced in August 1975 by the Social Security Pensions Act 1975 and paid to persons unable or virtually unable to walk, was not chargeable to income tax under Schedule E. The legislation that it had been assumed made such an allowance taxable could not charge the allowance to tax because it was not an allowance that was in existence at the time that the charging provisions were enacted.

His Lordship so held in the Chancery Division in allowing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Peter Willows, a disabled barrister, from a determination of special commissioners. He reduced an assessment made to him for 1978-79 in the sum of £1,129 by the amount of his mobility allowance, namely £481.

Paragraph 3 of schedule 2 to the Finance (No 2) Act 1975 amends the law so as to make the allowance chargeable to Schedule E income tax after April 6, 1975.

Mr Willows did not appear but gave written submissions to the court; Mr Robert Carruthers for the Crown; Mr P. H. Goldsmith as amicus curiae.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that the question was whether the allowance was a benefit payable subject to income tax. It was a non-contributory benefit payable under the social security legislation. The taxpayer was in receipt of the allowance.

The case was only concerned with 1978-79 during which the taxpayer received an allowance of £481. However the decision would apply to all such allowances payable before April 6, 1975.

It should be emphasized that the case was concerned only with liability under Schedule E. The taxpayer had suggested that the allowance, if taxable at all, was caught by Case VI of Schedule D, but that point had not been debated and no view would be expressed on it.

The scheme of the tax legislation as applied to social security benefits was to tax them under Schedule E with certain specified exceptions.

That doubtless achieved economies in drafting, but since new benefits were occasionally introduced it meant that unless they were to be excepted their introduction had to be effected in such a way as to ensure that the charging provisions applied to them. Clearly it had been assumed that the mobility allowance would be tax charged, but the taxpayer contended that it had escaped.

Both the Social Security Act 1975 and the Social Security (Consequential Provisions) Act 1975 became law on March 28, 1975. By section (3) of that latter Act section 219(1)(a) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 was amended to read: "The following payments shall be charged to income tax under Schedule E — (a) payments of benefit under Chapter I to III of Part II of the Social Security Act 1975... except unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, invalidity benefit, attendance allowance, maternity benefit and death grant."

At the date of that amendment the mobility allowance did not exist so could not then have been said to be a payment of a benefit under the Social Security Act. The allowance was introduced by the Social Security Pensions Act 1975 with effect from August 7.

The taxpayer's case was that section 219 of the 1970 Act, as amended, only brought into charge under Schedule E benefits that existed in March 28, 1975, and did not bring into charge a benefit that did not exist until that August.

The commissioners dismissed his case very shortly. It was answered, they said, conclusively by section 340(3) of the 1970 Act which provided: "Any reference

in this Act to any other enactment shall, except so far as the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended... by... any other enactment."

But that view involved reading those words as including amendments made under any other future enactment, whenever passed. That was to give to section 340(3) a width of application which the wording, at best equivocal, could not bear, particularly in a taxing statute. The words were equally and more naturally capable of referring only to amendments made on or before the passing of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act. It was impossible to say that they were intended to go further than that. Both the taxpayer and Mr Goldsmith accepted that the amendment in March 1975 of section 219 had to be taken to have re-enacted section 340(3) as at that date. But that did not enable the Crown to bring in an amendment to the Social Security Act 1975 made after that date.

Section 22 of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975 could not be taken to have re-enacted section 219 as at August 7, 1975 and the taxpayer's appeal had to be allowed.

**Solicitor:** Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Treasury Solicitor.

**Beach v Willesden General Commissioners of Income Tax and the Inland Revenue Commissioners.**  
**Before Mr Justice Walton**  
[Judgment delivered October 28]

Once a taxpayer has given notice of his intention to appeal against an assessment made on him for that year in the sum of £20,000. He had put in a notice of appeal against that assessment.

On November 17, 1980, shortly before the date fixed for the hearing, the taxpayer had written to the commissioners' clerk stating that he wished to withdraw his appeal. He wrote in similar terms to his tax inspector.

However, immediately after receipt of the letter, the inspector notified the taxpayer that he did not wish the appeal to be withdrawn and intended asking the commissioners to hear and determine the matter.

Thus it was that on November 19 the commissioners hearing the appeal required the taxpayer by a notice under section 51 of the Act to furnish them with his income and expenditure accounts, balance sheets and computations of his assessable profits for 1977-78. He had failed to comply with the requirements of that notice.

The question was whether the taxpayer's appeal had been effectively withdrawn by his letter of November 17. If it had, then of course, the appeal was at an end and the section 51 notice and the subsequent penalty award for his failure to comply with the notice were a nullity.

Section 54 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (which deals with the settling of appeals by agreement and subsection (4) provided that where an appellant decided not to proceed with his appeal and 30 days elapsed since the giving of notification of his intention "without the inspector or other proper officer giving to the appellant notice in writing that he is unwilling that the appeal should be treated as withdrawn" then the appeal was to be treated as if it had been already determined by the commissioners.

Thus the effect of the inspector's letter to the taxpayer stating that he was unwilling to treat the appeal as withdrawn, became apparent. Indeed it was to be noted that section 50 of the Act provided that, commissioners hearing appeals, if satisfied that an appellant had been overcharged, could reduce an assessment but if satisfied that the contrary applied, could order an increase.

Thus it seemed that the whole purpose of the code dealing with appeals was that once a taxpayer had put in hand his appeal, he could not withdraw it without consent of the inspector.

The taxpayer, a delightful, iconoclastic colts, made a large number of other points. In particular he took very great

exception indeed to the section 51 notice. He said that no one was required by law to keep accounts other than companies under the provisions of the Companies Acts. Therefore, he said, the statutory requirement related exclusively to companies and it was beyond the commissioners' power to require him to produce accounts.

That submission did the taxpayer's ingenuity credit but ignored the practical realities of life. Of course if accounts did not exist they could not be produced. But the commissioners were entitled to require any documents which contained or might contain information relating to the subject matter of the proceedings. The sole question was whether there were such documents.

The taxpayer's firm was a firm of solicitors. Partnership accounts must have existed and the commissioners were entitled to call for their production. If they did not exist the taxpayer could have asserted that that was the case. If they did exist then there was no reason why he should not have produced them.

His Lordship went on to consider all the other objections made by the taxpayer to the commissioners' order. The taxpayer's forensic arguments, he said, failed utterly and his appeal was dismissed with costs.

**Solicitors:** Solicitor of Inland Revenue.



# How oil could lubricate the economy

As CBI members begin their conference at Eastbourne this morning many will recall the plea from Sir Michael Edwards last year that if the Government could not stop North Sea oil from driving up the pound and destroying British industry, it should leave the bloody stuff in the ground. This week the CBI will doubtless be reiterating its call that government oil revenues should be used to provide the cash injection into the economy to help industry through its current crisis.

The management of North Sea oil revenues has become a well-worn political football. Although the Conservatives have established a full scale North Sea oil fund to aid industry has too many overtones of an interventionist managed economy, such a fund has become an accepted creed on the far left.

Economists, politicians and journalists have been arguing about the impact that the oil revenues would have on the economy ever since the first North Sea discoveries. But almost without exception that impact has been overestimated. Underlying all the discussion has been the popu-

lar assumption that our North Sea riches are somehow being frittered away; that we are consuming scarce resources but not planning for the future; a feeling that all would be well if only we could use our revenues sensibly.

Yet the Government's total North Sea revenue this year meets less than half the national debt interest payment or roughly a fifth of the Social Services bill. Oil revenues are notoriously difficult to predict but most assessments indicate that the Government can expect a real increase in these revenues of only about £750m a year for the next three years. That is equivalent to less than 1p on the standard rate of income tax.

The Government of course took account of this revenue when planning its medium term strategy, (currently, we are told, under revision).

Economic nirvana cannot then be achieved through the creation of a grandiose oil fund. Yet there is a role for a more modest fund with more limited aims.

At present the public and even senior ministers do not have to focus enough on the expenditure and income



Tim Eggar, Conservative MP, calls for part of North Sea revenue to be set aside for specific projects before it starts to dwindle.

choices facing the Government. This lack of an overall view is illustrated by the way the annual public expenditure review traditionally starts off with bilateral discussions between the Treasury and the department concerned.

Even this year, when there does appear to be more discussion in Cabinet of the available economic options, there is little concept that one department's gain is another's loss. Discussions are secret, yet special public pleading stares out of every newspaper column. Too often in the past tactical smudges have emerged where strategic choices are required. Nowadays, even if depart-

mental spending figures are exceeded, the department can still try to raid the contingency reserve and so claim that the Government is staying within its spending limits.

At the time, the 1980-81 contingency reserve of £1,300m was generally regarded as providing a wide margin for error; yet it was gobbled up in a few months.

There is a strong case for forcing the Government to face up clearly and explicitly to the financial consequences of decision making; and through this to increase public awareness of policy choice implications. That aim could easily be helped through the establishment of a small North Sea fund.

The mass of our North Sea revenues are already spoken for in the financial strategy. Only if the Government's monetary and fiscal stance were to alter radically would it be possible to carve out all the revenues into a separate fund. In practical terms, therefore, any fund should be limited to the real annual increase in the oil revenues and the proceeds accruing from government asset disposals.

The revenues of the fund would illustrate graphically the true fluctuations of our North Sea wealth. Annual real increase in oil revenues are unlikely to exceed £750m in any year. Depending on exchange and oil price movements, and on production rates, it is possible that there will be a real fall in revenues. North Sea asset disposals might add as much as £2,000m on a once and for all basis.

The Treasury has enjoyed the power the contingency reserve gives it but has always, argued, strongly against setting aside certain revenues to specific purposes; believing that it weakens Treasury control and flexibility. Properly structured, a fund could actually strengthen the Treasury's

hand. The Treasury could retain absolute control of the allocation of the money in the fund, although appointment of independent trustees to advise on the best policy would be preferable.

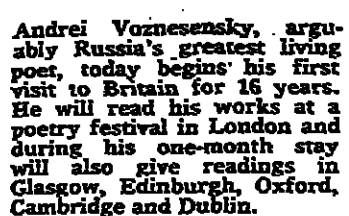
Requests for allocations from the fund — from Government departments (for whatever purpose — for instance reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement), nationalised industries, as well as for loans or investment in private industry — should be published as they are made, and the decision of the Treasury and trustees on allocation could be reported fully to Parliament through the Treasury Select Committee on a three-monthly basis.

This is a small but radical step. It should raise the level of debate about the spending of North Sea revenues — among CBI members, unions and the public, as well as while reminding us all that the allocation of funds involves choice.

The author is Conservative MP for Enfield North and a member of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee.

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# Prime time poet who spurns the party line



Vladimir Vysotsky, he can fill a football stadium

Andrei Voznesensky, arguably Russia's greatest living poet, today begins his first visit to Britain for 16 years. He will read his works at a poetry festival in London and during his one-month stay will also give readings in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.

Voznesensky, who is 47, is virtually a household name throughout the Soviet Union. He first burst into print in 1960 during the turbulent Khrushchev years and has since been a major figure in Soviet poetry. A disciple of Pasternak, whom he recently honoured in an impressive memoir that for the first time brought the poems from Dr Zhivago to public print, he is an arresting, lyrical poet, an avowed modernist of intensely expressed emotion and complex imagery. His works have been translated into a dozen languages.

Even in Russia he has always appealed to a wider audience than in most countries. But Voznesensky has built up a mass following that is astonishing, especially in view of his abstruse metaphors and intellectual challenge. He can fill a football stadium with 80,000 people and electrify an audience with his passionate, declamatory readings in the glare of the spotlights. He receives hundreds of letters and appears on prime time television. His latest collection of poetry was published in an edition of 200,000 and sold out almost immediately.

The role of the public poet in Soviet society has its disadvantages. Voznesensky, a modest and rather private person, is happiest when alone in the woods of his country cottage near Moscow, can never be alone. He is recognized on the street, sucked into the frenetic intensity of Russia's intellectual climate.

He is called the voice of his generation — a compliment he dislikes as he feels it limits his poetry to a certain time and place. He has come under intense political pressure to express the correct political message — though thanks to well-timed silences he remains one of the few writers officially still in favour, who has never compromised.

But the paradoxical advantage is that he has been able to stay an individual. "Only an individual expressing his individuality can give anything to the ordinary person. You believe in yourself if you know millions are waiting for your voice. I cannot give people any answers. But I can put the questions, suggest ways of looking at things, help people to be brave and analyse their feelings."

His poetry reflects the changing concerns of Soviet society. As an outspoken and often wild young man — he once blew his entire foreign royalties on a reckless week's spree in Rome — he mirrored the hopes and naivety of the post-Stalin thaw. Now, he is more cautious as he sees, "more classical" — but at the same time has taken up new and typical obsessions: the search for the mystical in a cynical and disillusioned age, interest in the occult and extrasensory forces.

He has turned increasingly to pop music. He wrote the words for "Drum", a number one hit last year, and this summer turned one of his longer narrative poems into a rock opera that began its run

last week in a theatre besieged by eager fans. Voznesensky was amused at one recent poetry reading to find all the questions were about his next pop song: he writes pop lyrics for a joke. But it is one he takes half seriously, believing that pop music, the mass culture of today, can lead people to more profound poetry.

Voznesensky was one of the few people acclaiming and supporting Vladimir Vysotsky, the popular and controversial balladeer who died last year and has since become a cult figure. Others waited safely until Vysotsky's death before joining in the clamour. By training Voznesensky is an architect — "the most honest profession". He has an architect's belief that verse should be functional, should serve everyday life as well as giving beauty. He recognizes that twentieth-century poetry must be in a twentieth-century mould, where a lamp-post is more real to many than a tree.

Voznesensky retreats to the forests or to his beloved Georgia to write. Unlike most poets, his verse sprays quickly and almost fully formed from his mind. He rewrites little and often produces the image before he understands its meaning. Hence the striking language — often very hard to translate — and the obscurity. He was officially honoured with a state prize for poetry three years ago. But controversy swiftly followed when in 1979 he lent his name to an attempt, brutally suppressed, by a group of writers to publish an anthology of uncensored material. He was reprimanded and banned from travel for two years.

He has now been reelected to the board of the Union of Writers — but only recently he was strongly criticized by its officials because his poetry was said to show pacifist tendencies and did not express a political viewpoint. Voznesensky smiles diffidently: "Perhaps they did not fully understand the poetry."

He speaks good English and admires the work of Ted Hughes. He will read his poems in Russian in Britain, and during his London performances the actor Edward Fox will read the translations. He is taking with him only his later works. And though he knows there is not the mass audience awaiting him that he finds at home, he hopes Britain will respond to something of the strong tradition of poetry found in Russia.

Michael Binyon

# Animal or vegetable? Yours etc argue it out

"Do they look exploited?" demands a vegetarian campaigner Alan Long. We are standing among what Dr Long describes as farmer Morrish's "ladies": his herd of nearly 70 Jersey cows. It is late Saturday afternoon, near Wellington in Somerset. We are long way, as Mr Morrish intends we should be, from what he called in his letter to *The Times* (August 8) "the make-believe world of Kensington".

We are on what he called in the letter a "typical family farm", and his glorious herd, glowing beige in the autumn sun, are breathing heavily all round the human debate of which they understand nothing and in which they can take no part.

A cow, feeling neglected, nudges up behind Dr Long with her glossy nose, sending a hot blast of air down his back. But even though it is Halloween, and in spite of all the years she has gathered round her, not even old Witch, a 13-year-old milkmaid of distinction, will be able to tell Mr Morrish and Dr Long definitely whether she feels well treated by the human race who have managed her life, and will shortly manage her death.

Long, writing from the Vegetarian Society's Kensington Office as its honorary research adviser, started it all with a letter to the Editor on July 30. He pointed out to *Times* readers that consumers and producers alike were culpable in what he called the exploitation of farm animals, and in this case, of the cow in particular. It was a blistering attack on "stuffing food into animals" and other "degradations" which had been "aided and abetted by the drug industry and some vets".

This was as a red rag to a bull, so to speak, to the usually mild Mr Morrish, a man who is gentle enough on most things and manifestly so with his beasts. Ham Farm

must have hung heavy with concentration while he composed his reply: "High yields neither shorten the lives nor worsen the health of dairy cows", he said, and much more, and would townee Long care to get down west and take a look?

And so we gathered. Long, a veteran of vegetarianism; Morrish, 35 years in dairy farming; Sue, his wife, a red-cheeked cat lover and breeder of thoroughbred horses; and Alan Corrier, a neighbour. "I enjoy my cows, and I enjoy looking after them," Morrish insists. "I only wish my overdraft would just not keep growing." It is the farmer's ancient complaint: when he arrived at Ham Farm in 1958 his 160 acres were home to 40 cows and provided five men with work.



Long (left) and Morrish, with Silver Star and friend holding the ring.

Another round in the battle over the alleged exploitation of farm animals was fought recently in the correspondence columns of *The Times*. It ended with an invitation to a vegetarian campaigner to visit a West Country farm to see for himself. He went. So did Richard North to report on the encounter.

Now he has 69 cows and, he says, he will have to increase it to 85. Morrish refuses to accept that Long's charges of poor stockmanship apply to him: he and his son, he reckons, can keep a close and caring eye on the entire herd. And he won't have it that we've got clinical cases, Giles, of Dr Long's memorable phrase. "Mastitis is certainly an ever present

problem, but in our herd it is less of a problem than it was 30 years ago", he had written.

Standing in the mud and muck of his own patch, he expands on the theme: "We don't abuse antibiotics. We only use them with mastitis when we've got clinical cases, of which we have had only two this autumn." He and Long then rattle off on an

expert track which seems to centre on whether a sub-clinical infection matters or not, because, either way, there's a lot of it about in the national herd.

Long regards milk as a mild poison which only pasteurization makes drinkable. Morrish insists that a hundred and one products need proper treatment to be safe, and that milk is.

"Cows' milk is for calves," says Long. We all troop off to look at the calves, a clutch of them, long-legged like fawns on their straw. The latest was born four days earlier, to Super Star, a 15-year-old into the living enclosure, and Morrish's mind, that things on his farm are fine. "But these calves don't even get to drink from their mothers, and their mothers' milk goes for humans," says Long. We are all going left round the edges about these wide-eyed triumphs of creation, and while we do it, they are taking mighty, long sucks of the fingers and thumbs with which we stroke them.

"They want their mothers," says Long. It seems that it is easier to bucket feed the youngsters: besides, some of the older cows have teats hung so low that a calf could not really drink from them. "I think these big udders are grotesque. What do you get? Five to six gallons a day in two milkings? That's something like two tons of milk twice a day from animals designed just to feed a calf." He accuses that Morrish's cows do look well. "But Jersey's don't get the problems of other breeds, and they're only two per cent of the national dairy herd."

And what of the deaths inseparable from our daily pint? "The young male calves go from here to a meat dealer," says Morrish. "Most of them become pet food, or veal and ham pie." Super Star — and Witch later — will get

much more personal treatment. "One day I shall put a halter on her, put her in the horse box and take her to the kennels." There the old favourite will be put down with a humane killing to feed the housewife's table. "An hour or so of discomfort at worst, and a quick death, in exchange for all the years of care she's had from us." He means it. "I hope I go as easily," adds Sue Morrish.

On another, says Morrish, philosophising, "Well, cows don't of course," says Long, "and besides, humans have progressed beyond all that."

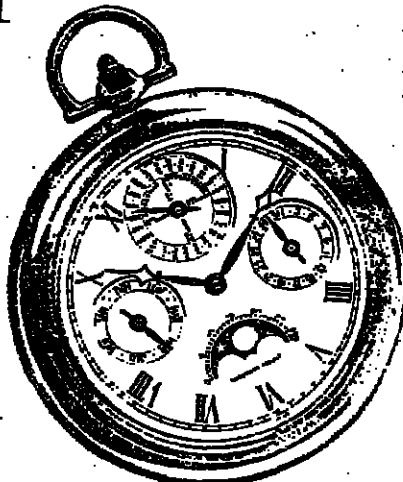
"I do think you are obsessed with the death part of this," Morrish replies, over what is for him a cruel twist and for his guest a lemon one. "Well, yes, I am," says Long. "There's far too much of it in the world."

Long believes that Morrish's fields, overlooked from afar by the Blackdown Hills and the Quantocks, would be better used to feed humans directly. "I certainly could grow all sorts of things here," Morrish concedes. "But I wouldn't make a living."

Pressed by economics though he may be, Jim Morrish clearly does not savour some of the more aggressively interfering veterinary techniques with which modern science could help him produce more milk. And if he is traditionalist, Mrs Morrish emerges as a positive radical. She voted Ecologist last time round, she cooks on a wood stove, and her Silver Laced Wyandotts — an upstart sort of hen — are the ultimate in anarchic free-range.

These are no agrobusiness people (to bandy a Longism). Though neither changed his mind about the fundamentals, the encounter was, as Alan Corrier said at dinner, a referee — said, "very civilized". Mrs Morrish found some pears to give the departing Londoner: a properly vegetarian offering to take back to Kensington.

# An Exhibition of Perpetual Perfection.



Calendar Time from 27th October to 7th November.

The exhibition celebrates the art of the watchmakers Audemars Piguet and centres around their new limited edition Perpetual Calendar Pocket watch. The making of this unique example of their craft, which records the minutes, the hours, the days, the months, the years and the phases of the moon, is described together with a history of the famous Audemars Piguet name.

The 1982 range will also be on exhibition for the first time in the U.K. and you are cordially invited to see and appreciate these magnificent new watches at Asprey Bond Street showroom from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. weekdays and from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on Saturdays.

Andemars Piguet AT Asprey

Asprey & Co. Ltd, 165-169 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9AR.

# Sour notes on musical masters

Making classical records would appear to be a surprisingly souring business. Earlier in the summer I reported that Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, the singer, was having to tone down the papers of her late husband Walter Legge before they could be published. Legge was one of the two great post-war recording managers and was known to have a sharp tongue. But now I learn that the memoirs of the other great manager, the normally sweeter-natured John Culshaw, are, if anything, more acid even than Legge's.

For instance, Culshaw, who was producer of the first stereo Ring and died in April last year, says this about the meteoric rise of Herbert von Karajan: "Unwittingly, he had filled the void left by the death of Hitler in that part of the German psyche which craves for a leader. His behaviour conformed to a pattern. He was unpredictable, ruthless and outspoken."

"He was exceptionally intelligent and took great care of his appearance... He moved everywhere with a circle of sycophants. It is impossible to reconcile such personality defects with such a powerful musical mind, and on a bad day it was daunting to see that the defects could assume command and influence his artistic judgment."

Culshaw is no less scathing of other venerated conductors. Of Karl Böhm: "His constant whining, in an Austrian accent which made even the simplest comment sound petulant, had got on the management's nerves." On Ernest Ansermet: "He was the antithesis of Montez and regally jealous of him. He was also breathtakingly mean." On Josef Krips: "Nothing is not an opportunist." On Richard Bonynge, conductor-husband of Joan Sutherland: "I think he was simply unaware of his own deficiencies as a conductor, and strangely impervious to the shafts of irony which orchestral players would hurl at him."

And on recording Mozart with Arthur Schnabel: "At no point throughout the four sessions was

# THE TIMES DIARY



Wild celebrations in New York the other night at a spooky Halloween party held to celebrate Erica Jong's new book, *Witches*. The Underground, a cavernous, cellar-like disco was fairly easily transformed into a witches' lair complete with ghoulish music, pumpkins, dry leaves and artificial cobwebs. Ms Jong herself, in black pointed hat and gold-lined cape, spent the early part of the evening in front of a cauldron of dry-ice which required frequent

there a mention of Mozart." On the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra: "The most anti-semitic orchestra in the world... Ferociously anti-semitic when it so chooses, and Solti was the latest target."



von Karajan: ruthless, unpredictable

Rumbustious stuff. Secker and Warburg's publisher putting the Record Straight later in the month and are billing the book (ironically, I trust) as "a warm-hearted autobiography".

# Leotard type?

You will have noticed, I suspect, that the Russian submarine stranded off Sweden, is a "whiskey" class vessel. That couldn't have anything

to do with her straying off course and running aground could it?

There is power in a ship's name, after all. I am reminded that towards the end of the last war, when we had subs with names like Dreadnought, Revenge, Trucent and, best of the bunch, the splendid Virulent, Churchill bizarrely insisted on naming one ship — of all things — Tiptoe. The sub's naming committee were unanimously against the PM, believing that "it was derogatory to one of His Majesty's ships". To no avail: Tiptoe it became.

Churchill apparently meant to imply that she could sink silently by the enemy, as if on tiptoe — but few other people saw it in these warlike terms. In fact, within months the sub had a ballerina on its crew and the crew eventually formed a close association with the Royal Ballet in its early days. Ratings were especially fond of *The Sleeping Princess* (yes, because it has so many sub-plots).

# Salvagable

Over the weekend I have been enjoying John Grant's forthcoming *Discarded Ideas*, published soon by Aylesgrove Press. Mr Grant covers every kind of also-ran notion, many that are familiar like phlogiston and the flat earth theory but several that were new to me at least, like leogony and focal sepsis. But, as I read on, I began to wonder whether he was right in saying that these ideas are

all discarded. Here are just a few which seem to me to be alive and kicking in the 1980s:

**Intoxication:** this allegedly dud idea of Jan Baptista van Helmont (1577-1644) claims that matter is made up almost entirely, if not entirely, of water. No need to specify which wing of the Tory party has taken Van Helmont's theory to heart.

**Luminiferous aether:** In 1919 Sir Oliver Lodge, the physicist, described the aether, the idea for which goes back to the seventeenth century, as "... excessively dense ... it circulates slowly ... we have no means of apprehending it directly." As a description of formation dance teams this could not be bettered. It might also explain the luminous dresses they wear.

**Antlers as an aphrodisiac:** This may be a discarded idea for Mr Grant, but I know at least one princess who thinks otherwise.

**Therapeutic vomiting:** Dr Francis Regardie believed that casting out waste matter in this way unclogs the mind. Apparently elegant vomiters were the hardest to cure. Modern footballers would appear to have taken this idea to heart and enthusiastically. Certainly no *Match of the Day* seems complete without some soccer star confessing cheerily that he is "sick as a parrot". No doubt, they feel that unclogging their minds in this way at least proves they have minds. **Abiogenesis:** For centuries it was widely believed that living creatures could emerge from non-living material by spontaneous generation — or abiogenesis. Perhaps this explains the emergence of some SDP members from the Labour Party.

I'm sure many other discarded ideas are still invaluable — phrenology, maybe, antichlor or alchemy. Perhaps readers can help.

# Pruned for growth?

I hear that the leading academic of the Social Democratic Party, David Marquand, Professor of Contemporary History and Politics at Salford University, is about to suffer an unfortunate setback. The university Senate's planning group has recommended that the combined politics and history degree offered by his department be

dropped as part of the university's rationalization proposals in the wake of the Government's cuts. The former Labour MP is putting a brave face on it — but he can only strengthen his desire to return, to Westminster to practise what he will soon not be able to preach.

# Battle honour

The International Association of Arms and Military History has just elected its first British president. He is Mr William Reid, director of the National Army Museum in London, and himself an expert on armoured warfare.

Some 256 museums in 49 countries belong to the association, which was formed in 1957. The old imperial collection of armour in Vienna remains probably the finest in the world, but our own Tower is near the top of the list. Eastern bloc countries also belong to the association, and some of their collections have a high reputation. Like that in Poland and the naval museum at Leningrad.

Mr Reid, who will be president for the next three years, is a Glaswegian, aged 55, whose own book *The Lord of Arms* has been published in six languages.

# Quiz answers

1. Mr William Pitt, MP took his seat in the House of Commons for the first time last week.
2. The governing council of the European Community of its number and later passed a vote of no confidence in its president.
3. The New York City Marathon.
4. Nine men were convicted of stealing a motor car worth £12,000.
5. Mrs Pamela Mason was named from the board and the Victoria Cross.
6. Finland won a 10 per cent rise under the four-year-old formula linking Western European countries to those of similar wealth.
7. The science and technology of improving surfaces in relative motion, and of related subjects and practices.
8. The largest football team has been Portugal 4-0.
9. The OECD report says that he hopes to raise more in Britain than in any other country.
10. The rail network is 2,500 miles of tracks with British industries last Monday.
11. A and F Parts were found guilty of giving a false impression of the nature of their cars in a combined with a false bottom.
12. The OECD report says that he hopes to raise more in Britain than in any other country.
13. In advance of the IATA Conference it was revealed that world airlines last year lost more money than they ever before and some could be bankrupt.
14. The rail network is 2,500 miles of tracks with British industries last Monday.

Peter Watson





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## ANGLO-IRISH MATTERS

It was nearly a year ago that Mr. Harghey and Mrs. Thatcher consulted in Dublin — an historic breakthrough according to the former, a rumour of the mill meeting between two EEC heads of government according to the latter. This week, five months later than expected at that time, the Irish and British Prime Ministers sit down together again with an exclusively Anglo-Irish agenda.

Some things have changed. In the Republic Dr. Garret FitzGerald is Prime Minister with a vulnerable majority of two, and an action-packed programme to last at least five years. He understands very well that the republic's "national aspiration" of a united Ireland is unobtainable, and not worth having, without the willing acquiescence of Ulster Protestants. He daringly proposes to court them by reforming the laws and constitution of his state so as to modify its juridical claim over the territory of Northern Ireland and to remove, from family law in particular, excessive impregnation by the moral ethos of the Roman Catholic Church. In Northern Ireland there are new ministers, Mr. Prior and Lord Gower, who have already displayed the Englishman's irritation that Ulster politicians do not behave normally — a prelude to activity if not necessarily to results. The Maze hunger strike has come and gone leaving a trail of variously interpreted wreckage. The economies of both parts of Ireland have deteriorated fast. Bipartisanship at Westminster is fraying.

Some things have not changed. The Provisional IRA is still in business and currently on a mainland bombing tack. Cross-border cooperation between the police forces and their political authorities is if

anything better, as evidenced during the recent kidnapping of Mr. Dunne. Trust between unionist and nationalist politicians is if possible lower. Ulster unionists remain politically fractured and their leaders' factions — one enduring consequence of Westminster's intervention in the province. The party conferences that have just taken place there confirm the likelihood of a negative response to the sort of political initiative Mr. Prior may be devising.

The first thing the two Prime Ministers should agree to do is to open for inspection the joint studies put in train a year ago. The unnecessary secrecy surrounding them has generated exaggerated expectations and exaggerated suspicions in equal measure. It will then probably be seen that the economic work is the most substantial result, especially in the field of energy exchanges, while the most eye-catching of all that is mooted is the idea of an Anglo-Irish Council.

It was the proposed Council of Ireland, not the practice of power-sharing that dished the 1974 multi-party executive in Northern Ireland. Protestant opinion at that time would probably have digested the power-sharing executive (it was working rather well in its short life) if it had not had to swallow in the same gulp an institution that pointed towards a degree of joint management with the Republic of the affairs of Northern Ireland. The idea of an Anglo-Irish Council, as leaked by Mr. Harghey, has some similarity to that still-born institution. Both are endowed with a ministerial component, a parliamentary component, and a secretariat. Presumably the Anglo-Irish Council too would be invested with executive and harmonizing functions. The great difference is that an Anglo-Irish Council would

comprise ministers and parliamentarians of two sovereign states, and only within that larger framework would inter-courtesy between the Republic of Ireland and the province of Northern Ireland be expected to occur. Therefore Ulstermen (those of them who are constitutional lawyers anyway) need not feel that their status within the United Kingdom is being in any way tampered with.

But it is not quite as simple as that. A council merely to facilitate business between London and Dublin would be otiose. That business goes well already, and the channels through which it passes are in no particular need of elaboration or decoration. The main point of an Anglo-Irish Council, as Dr. FitzGerald emphasizes, is to draw Northern Ireland into it. But the further Northern Ireland is drawn in, either as a separate element or as a disproportionately large part of the United Kingdom element, the less the council would look like a body for dignifying relations between two sovereign states and the more it would appear to Ulster unionists as camouflage for a device for promoting Irish unification — which is of course just what the parties in Dublin and the SDLP in the North would like it to be.

If the two Prime Ministers wish to proceed with the idea, and do not wish to proceed without the participation of Ulster unionists, they should move slowly and under cover of minimalism. And it would be helpful if Dr. FitzGerald were formally to repeat his predecessor's words at Sunningdale: "The Irish Government fully accepts and solemnly declares that there can be no change in the status of Northern Ireland until a majority of the people of Northern Ireland desires a change in that status."

## Limiting the dangers of nuclear threat

From Mr John Edwards  
Sir, Recent leading articles have captured the concern felt not only for the theatre nuclear weapons but also for those of shorter range, the so-called battlefield nuclear weapons.

For battlefield nuclear weapons (BNWs) to be of military value it should be possible to detach them from the constraints and special decision-making procedures associated with nuclear use and employ them as if they were conventional weapons. This is because full advantage of the extra firepower can first be taken by either defensively destroying enemy formations when concentrated, poised for, or in the early stages of an invasion, or by offensively cutting holes in enemy defences as the prelude to an attack. Once battle has been joined the problems of target decision-making are pre-delegation to local commanders.

The problem with BNWs is that this is not possible. It has long been clear that civilians, even some distance from the combat zone, would be put in a desperate predicament by BNWs on any serious scale. Also, as Lord Zuckerman, Air Marshal Cameron and Admiral Lord Hill-Norton have warned successive governments: once a battlefield nuclear weapon is used, the escalation to a strategic nuclear exchange.

The effectiveness of the Nato deterrent, as for the Warsaw Pact deterrent, depends critically on its conventional component, and secondly on its having an invulnerable second-strike nuclear offensive component. If both these components could be assured then the whole range of battlefield nuclear weapons could be negotiated away.

It is timely and necessary that experts such as Mr Lawrence Freedman, of Chatham House, are now arguing for less reliance on short-range battlefield weapons as a cheap but highly dangerous substitute for conventional forces. And, of course, it was for precisely these reasons that in 1978 Dr David Owen, not as an out-of-office politician, but as an in-office Foreign Secretary, supported the decision of President Carter to cancel the deployment of the neutron warhead and initiated the Nato decision to raise the ceiling of MR2 (mutual balanced force reductions) negotiations to Foreign Minister level — incidentally, a decision that

cannot continue to be postponed if we are to get a handle on the problem that dates back to 1947, since when Western European democracies have not been prepared to financially support expensive conventional military budgets.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN EDWARDS,  
Independent Commission on  
Disarmament and Security Issues,  
Argenteuilstrasse 22,  
A-1040 Wien,  
Austria.  
October 29.

From Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeech

Sir, On BBC's *Nationwide* this evening (October 28) Mr Richard Kershaw asked Monsignor Bruce Kent a particularly important question: if the Americans had believed that their attack on the Japanese with atom bombs could not possibly prevent a retaliation in kind against their cities, would they have carried it out? The leader of the CND ended the question by replying that if the Americans had had the slightest inkling that the Japanese had the atom bomb they would have destroyed their nuclear installations and factories immediately.

Surely it is conceivable that the Americans would have courted inevitable nuclear retaliation. Despite the awesome and complex theories of nuclear deterrence strategy this remains the nub — that certain kind of pre-emptive cannot be achieved, and hence retaliation in kind would be the inevitable consequence of strategic nuclear bombardment.

Owing to its mobility combined with concealment the submarine-launched ballistic missile system is almost impossible to destroy in a pre-emptive attack. This has enabled it to put the genie of nuclear strategic bombardment back in its box. Is it not time that Christian theology evolved a theory of the "just deterrent" as a substitute for, or in addition to, that of the "just war"? Then the nations can all get on with lowering the level of arms, both nuclear and conventional, to the minimum consistent with security, and hence preserve peace.

Yours truly,  
IAN MCGEECH,  
Southern Cross,  
Hastings,  
Essex.  
October 28.

## Court ruling on Canada's Constitution

From Dr Eugene Forsey  
Sir, I have noted with interest the views expressed by Mr. Marcus Fox and 20 other Conservative Members of Parliament in a letter to you published on October 29, in which they come to some conclusions about the meaning and effect of the Supreme Court decision on the Canadian constitutional issue. While I have the greatest respect for their opinion, I find I must ask myself how carefully they have studied the judgment.

The court was asked to answer three main questions: First, would the federal Government's constitutional proposal "affect federal-provincial relationships, the powers, rights or privileges granted or secured by the Constitution of Canada to the provinces, their legislatures or governments?"

To this the answer, inevitably, was Yes, and on this the court was unanimous. The second question was, do amendments to the Constitution affecting federal-provincial relationships or provincial constitutional powers, rights or privileges, require by "convention" (custom, practice, usage) the consent of the provinces?

To this, six judges answered Yes. The Chief Justice and two others answered No. The third question was, if there is such a convention, has it crystallized into law? Is the consent of the provinces legally necessary?

To this, seven judges answered No and two answered Yes. In short, the court unanimously ruled that the proposals did affect federal-provincial relationships and the powers of the provinces. By a majority of six to three it ruled that making such amendments without the consent of the provinces, though legal, was constitutionally improper.

The decision on this last question does not define what "consent of the provinces" means. The six judges cited a series of precedents since 1931. All these precedents show that no amendments were adopted without the consent of all 10 provinces. But the six judges said the consent of 10 provinces was not necessary; just the consent of "a substantial number". Two provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, have given their consent to the present proposal.

That, said the six judges, was not enough.

How many, between two and 10, would be enough? No answer. And which provinces? Would nine without Quebec be enough? No answer. Eight without Ontario, Quebec, or both? No answer. The four Atlantic Provinces, with the two smallest Western Provinces? No answer.

The six judges said it would be "inappropriate" for them to say "how many, or which, provinces must consent. That was for 'the political actors' to work out. In other words, there is a binding constitutional rule that "a substantial number" of provinces must consent, but it is still in embryo, in process of gestation by the politicians. Until that process is finished, no single precedent to support it is a house without a foundation. A constitutional convention which provides no means of finding out whether it is being obeyed or broken is empty: "without form, and void." But that is what the six judges say we have, and are bound by it. It is a "gulf profound" in that Serbian bog... where armies whole have sunk."

The Supreme Court's decision on a matter of law is final and binding. Its decision on matter of convention is not. The six judges themselves admit the conventions are "political", and that this one remains to be worked out by "the principal actors". That leaves the question open.

Once people have grasped what the court's ruling on the convention really means it is unlikely that it will carry much conviction. It may turn out to be, for the eight protesting provinces, no more than a "phantom of delight" — a lovely apparition sent to be a moment's ornament."

Yours etc,  
EUGENE FORSEY,  
315 Hollywood Avenue,  
Ottawa,  
Ontario,  
Canada.  
October 29.

## M MITTERRAND CAUGHT IN CROSS-FIRE

After a period of relative calm the French Government is moving into rougher waters. In the National Assembly it has faced obstruction to its nationalization proposals, while at the recent congress of the Socialist Party it heard its own supporters calling vociferously for more radical measures. At the same time there has been strains of unrest on the labour front. President Mitterrand's policy has been to carry out the main undertakings which he and his government gave during the presidential and parliamentary elections — particularly with regard to nationalization — but otherwise to convey the impression that he is not a radical leftist intending to turn France upside down. He has tried for a mix of policies intended to appeal to the left and the centre-left without alienating either, and has hoped that his expansionist economic policies would be sufficiently successful to smooth over contradictions. However, he is now in trouble on several different fronts, not enough to shake his equilibrium but enough to reveal the conflicting pressures released by the election of France's first left-wing government for more than 20 years.

The opposition parties, still trying to pull themselves together after their humiliating defeat, have refused to be impressed by claims of moderation; they have launched a full-scale attack on the nationalization policy, accusing the government of simply trying to extend state control of the economy. This in turn led to outcry at the Socialist Party congress. Delegates were critical not just of the parliamentary opposition but of officials and groups said to be obstructing government policy — and specifically of the manoeuvre by which the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas, the financial group, was sold off to outside interests in order to avoid nationalization. The wave of criticism seems to have derived from a sense of frustration that, even after their victory, the Socialists were being prevented by established interests from imposing their policies. One unattractive side to it was a call for pressure on the press.

More serious for the government are frustrated economic expectations. Many French workers had great hopes of the Socialist victory, but, for the time being at least, unemployment continues to rise, and so do prices. Above all,

investment has not picked up. The government is now finding that it has to switch its attention away from unemployment to tackle inflation, so the current strikes could be just the beginning of greater unrest. It was significant that M. Edmond Maire, leader of the C.F.D.T., a union confederation which is particularly close to the Socialists, recently criticized government policy sharply, saying it would reduce neither unemployment nor inflation.

There is no sign so far that the government will be unduly influenced by pressures from the Socialist Party for more Leftist policies. M. Mitterrand's recent decision to exempt works of art from the Wealth Tax is only the latest of several moves to weaken the effect of the tax. The government could even find pressures from the left useful as a reminder to members of the Opposition that the more they attack the government the more pressure there will be from the left for radical policies. The real test will be the outcome of the government's economic policies. If these are seen to be running into real difficulties stronger challenges will emerge than anything seen until now.

## BL and Hoover

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Ealing, North (Conservative)  
Sir, The irony of the BL workforce jeopardising their future, with an offer of a 3.8 per cent pay-increase behind them, is that he betwixt the jobs of some 1,100 men and women at the Hoover factory in my constituency. Hoover's products and reputation were successfully built up on the backs of the Perivale community and their production record is excellent. There has been little industrial trouble at Perivale and, of course, there is no question of a pay rise. We shall have done well if jobs are saved as a result of the work-sharing scheme I have suggested.

Having looked into the eyes of all my friends at Hoover's who could lose their jobs at last Friday's mass meeting and seen the agony involved, I can only urge — with some emotion — that the BL workforce stop playing "chicken" with their own survival and that of their families. I would hope, too, that Michael Edwards and his team would use all the temperate language and tactics asked of him — but I do not doubt that he has no more money to give.

Yours, etc.,  
HARRY GREENWAY,  
House of Commons.  
October 29.

## A sound of fairness

From Professor Norman MacKenzie  
Sir, In the Croydon election-night inquest Mr Peter Shore questioned the vote-pulling capacity of proportional representation. He is quite right. It is an ungainly term, and it means nothing to anyone except professional politicians and academics. It also puts the emphasis on the fractionalization of votes and seats.

May I suggest that the SDP-Liberal Alliance take a leaf from Lloyd George's book? When he had to sell the first complicated poll-tax system to pay for pensions, etc., before the First World War, he brilliantly called it "National Insurance" and the name stuck. Would not proportional representation have more appeal, and be more easily described, if it were to be known as "equal voting", and the relevant legislation (when it comes) as "The Equal Voting Act"?

## Police attitudes

From Dr Andrew Colman and Detective Chief Inspector L. P. Gorman  
Sir, Our research into policemen's attitudes, reported in *The Times* (September 24), will be published in full in the journal *Sociology* shortly. Chief Inspector Butler's criticism of the matter of educational qualifications is completely ignored in the analysis of the data.

Secondly, the control group contained relatively more women than the police groups. But women are known to score slightly higher than men on our measures of conservatism and authoritarianism, and Mr Butler's re-analysis of our data confirms this. The unequal sex ratios therefore strengthen our conclusions: the differences between the police and control groups would probably have been even larger had the sex ratios been identical. This is crippling to Mr Butler's argument that the reported differences "cannot be substantiated" by our data.

The obviously prejudiced responses of many policemen speak for themselves, and they cannot be made to disappear by technical quibbles. We have highlighted real problems which we believe should be recognized as such, however disagreeable it may seem. It is for chief constables to decide what action, if any, might be taken to remedy it.

## Conserving a species

From Mr John A. Burton  
Sir, Your brief report on pandas (October 17), which prompted letters from Dr R. M. Pyle (October 22) and Dr Michael Brambell (October 23), seems to have been based on a misunderstanding of my views.

Some of my ideas on this subject were accurately reported after the work of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (The Times, September 5). To reinforce these statements I would like to say that my personal view, which would not necessarily be endorsed by my Council, is that many species are doomed to extinction in the wild in the near future. These are usually island populations and as such may also be in "islands" isolated within a continent. The large mammals that were so characteristic of the Pleistocene period have, in many cases, been reduced to relict isolated populations and once this occurs they may be doomed.

Conservationists, in my opinion, should concentrate on preventing this fragmentation of a species range. Captive breeding can never save more than a tiny fraction of the threatened species — a point which any entomologist, such as Dr Pyle, must surely endorse. It would, therefore, argue that it is better for conservationists to

## Surgery checks

From Mrs C. R. Neighbour  
Sir, Is there any reason why a patient requiring treatment at a GP surgery or at a hospital should not be required, routinely, to show an NHS medical card? Would not this simple procedure obviate any need of the proposed interrogations to establish who is, and who is not, entitled to NHS treatment?

Yours faithfully,  
MIRIAM F. NEIGHBOUR,  
6 View Close, Harrow.

## Consumer movement

From Mr Ralph Nader  
Sir, Henry Fairlie's fiction, as contained in his recent column (September 16) on our consumer protection work, deserves correction.

Fairlie: "He [meaning myself] managed to raise only \$710 from direct mailing last year." Fact: The actual figure for our group, Public Citizen, is \$710,000. Fairlie erred because he relied on cutting from the *Washington Post* which printed an erratum a few days later.

Fairlie: "There has been something of a backlash from consumers against the very movement which claims to protect them." Fact: Numerous respected national polls (including Harris, Yankelovich, Peter Hart and Gallup) show extraordinarily high and continued public support for the consumer movement's agenda and leading consumer groups. These results have been reported in the *Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*. But the selective Mr Fairlie ignored them.

Fairlie: "Mr. Nader's idea of making it compulsory to have a buzzer in every car, to remind motorists to fasten their seat belts, made them so angry that they won't repeat of the regulation." Fact: It was not my idea nor my suggestion and there was no repeal of that standard. Mr Fairlie may have been thinking of the ignition interlock for seat belts standard, avowedly proposed by the Ford Motor Company to thwart the air bag; that standard was repealed in the mid-70s. The tenth anniversary celebration of Public Citizen, which provided the occasion for Fairlie's column, was a recording success with a capacity-filling attendance of 1,000 people from all over the country attending the two-day workshops. There was broad national media coverage. The consumer-citizen movement has never been stronger, with hun-

## Conserving a species

spend their money on acquiring land than spending it on captive breeding of pandas.

This does not, however, imply a criticism of London Zoo, which is first and foremost a scientific research establishment. Undoubtedly the valuable research being carried out by Dr John Hearn and others (mention of which was cut from many editions of *The Times*) will have valuable spin-offs for conservation. Although the prime reason for the panda captive breeding programme at London Zoo is research, it does not utilise conservation money, and must therefore be considered totally beneficial.

Dr Pyle argues that "it is invidious to judge such species evolutionarily doomed". However, he and most other conservationists try to ignore the fact that we all play God on a day-to-day basis. Who has made the decision that pandas are worth saving, but the thousands of insectivores in the fast-disappearing tropical forests are not? Perhaps no one has consciously made that decision. None the less it has been made.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN A. BURTON,  
Executive Secretary,  
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society,  
c/o Zoological Society of London,  
Regent's Park, NW1.  
October 28.

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Fairlie: "There has been something of a backlash from consumers against the very movement which claims to protect them." Fact: Numerous respected national polls (including Harris, Yankelovich, Peter Hart and Gallup) show extraordinarily high and continued public support for the consumer movement's agenda and leading consumer groups. These results have been reported in the *Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*. But the selective Mr Fairlie ignored them.

Fairlie: "Mr. Nader's idea of making it compulsory to have a buzzer in every car, to remind motorists to fasten their seat belts, made them so angry that they won't repeat of the regulation." Fact: It was not my idea nor my suggestion and there was no repeal of that standard. Mr Fairlie may have been thinking of the ignition interlock for seat belts standard, avowedly proposed by the Ford Motor Company to thwart the air bag; that standard was repealed in the mid-70s. The tenth anniversary celebration of Public Citizen, which provided the occasion for Fairlie's column, was a recording success with a capacity-filling attendance of 1,000 people from all over the country attending the two-day workshops. There was broad national media coverage. The consumer-citizen movement has never been stronger, with hun-

dreds of groups all over the country. But the multinational corporate powers have also never been more powerful and more willing to spend their ample campaign monies to influence in the decision-makers. It is this surging, pervasive influence of big business that Mr Fairlie should be addressing if he were really interested in describing real opposition to which consumer groups face. But then, held to the factual context of the subject, he would not have been able to be so flippant, so prone to convey misinformation to unsuspecting readers in Britain.

Your readers should not depend on a contributor from America whose facts are unreliable and who apparently does not view a fair amount of diligence as desirable.

Sincerely,  
RALPH NADER,  
PO Box 19367,  
Washington, DC20036.

## Crying shame

From Mr Steven Joseph  
Sir, Travelling on the London to Dover service yesterday I heard the guard make the following announcement over the loudspeaker: "We apologize for the delay to this train. This is entirely due to an incompetent signalman."

Are we to understand that British Rail are practising a management technique long favoured by the Chinese — achieving greater efficiency from employees through public shaming?

I remain, yours faithfully,  
STEVEN JOSEPH,  
Secretary General,  
Conférence Permanente des  
Chambres de Commerce et  
d'Industrie de la Communauté  
Economique Européenne,  
Square Ambiorix 30, Bte 57,  
1040 Bruxelles.  
October 26.

## David Wood

## Bitter fight for Strasbourg presidency

When the European Parliament meets in Strasbourg this week all 433 other members will receive an election address in their own language from Sir James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the Anglo-Danish Conservative group (European Democrats), who is determined to succeed Madame Simone Veil as the Parliament's president. He and the overwhelming majority of his group feel the time is ripe for a British MEP to lead the Parliament for the first time.

During the past two or three months it has been clear that the presidential campaign will be bitter, and that Sir James will need luck as well as political skill to survive three or possibly four secret ballots. So far his only declared rival is Herr Egon Klepsch, leader of the Christian Democrats (the European Peoples Party) with a quarter of the votes in the chamber. As leaders of the two main right-wing groups, Scott-Hopkins and Klepsch often share common interests and make common cause, but any personal rapport disappeared months ago in clashes of temperament.

Other presidential candidates wait in the wings, or come under strong persuasion to stand. In the first ballot neither Sir James nor Herr Klepsch stands much chance of winning the necessary absolute majority of votes if a third candidate, especially from the Socialist group, enters the list; and there is already cross-group support to play it tactically and

force three ballots to bring in candidates as such as the formidable Leo Tindemans, a former Belgian Prime Minister, and the much-admired Pieter Dankert, a Dutch Socialist.

Voting for the presidency will take place in January. When the new directly-elected European Parliament was formed in July 1979 it was settled that the presidency should be held until mid-term. Mme Veil, a former minister under Giscard d'Estaing, had four challengers in the first ballot and had an absolute majority of only three votes in the second. She could stand again but is unlikely to.

Beyond all question, the Anglo-Danish European Democrats have a special claim to the presidency on more counts than one. Nothing much need now be made of private understanding in 1977, arrived at when the late Sir Peter Kirk led the conservatives in the old nominated Parliament. What matters is that the European Democrats are the third largest group in the Parliament, and that the other three main groups (Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal) have held the presidency more than once, though in the defunct nominated Parliament. Madame Veil's predecessor, for example, was one of Herr Klepsch's Christian Democrats, and she herself sits as a Liberal.

Sir James's weakness will be that his group, with 60 British MEPs, two Danes and one Ulster Unionist, cannot make a convincing claim to being broadly representative of the community, and that British politics is now split on Europeanism. The Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal groups all have a wider national spread, and a deep Community commitment; the Socialist group has members in every country of the Ten.

Moreover, if the first ballot proves inconclusive it will be no

advantage to those candidates who are group leaders. Since July 1979 many backbenchers in such groups have become critical of the top echelon that runs the Parliament's business. That explains the cross-group pressure being put on Pieter Dankert to stand.

On the other hand, the eagerness of two prominent group leaders to fight for the presidency helps to make an important and possibly historic point. It is an appointment of growing international stature. The European Parliament itself has a long way to go before it stands on a footing with most of the national parliaments in the Ten; indeed, all Community institutions would have to be radically changed for any useful comparison to be made.

Nevertheless Mme Veil, by a combination of ability, charm, and an altogether French determination to be taken at her own valuation of the Parliament she represents, has developed the status of the presidency within the Community itself and, by much travel, across the world. As she now presides over the last three plenary sessions of her term, she and MEPs as a whole have the satisfaction of knowing that she has made the Parliament a presence, if not a power, in international affairs.

That helps to explain why Sir James and Herr Klepsch, no doubt with others soon to follow, nurse their honorable ambition for Mme Veil's chair. They want, as actors put it, to be in the big time. Or, as Sir James puts it in the election address he will circulate this week, he wants to lead in moulding the Parliament's public image, in improving links with national parliaments, and in making sure that the Parliament comes out of the 1984 direct elections with enhanced authority, greater influence, and more effective democratic powers.





# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
November 1: The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening attended an English Heritage concert at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.  
Mr Oliver Everett and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

### Mr T. A. Pilkington

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Thomas A. Pilkington will be held at St Paul's, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, November 10, at noon.

### Mr G. Pulay

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr George Pulay will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, on Thursday, November 19, at noon.

### Mr D. V. C. de Pass

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs John de Pass, of 97 Codrington Gardens, SW3, and Angela, only daughter of Mr Peter Standish, of Ardencleugh, Isle of Skye, by Canon, Rev. Canon de Pass, of 71 Chesel Court, Chelsea Manor Street, SW3.

### Mr F. G. Williams

The engagement is announced between Peter Gage Williams, Coldstream Guards, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G. C. Williams, of 10, St. Mary's, Maybury, Cornwall, and Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. Rankine, of Aldershot, Hampshire.

### Marriages

The Earl of Dalkeith and Lady Elizabeth Kerr. Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips. Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present at the marriage, which took place on Saturday in the Chapel of St. Dunstons, near Edinburgh. Between the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Lady Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Lothian. The Right Rev. A. L. M. Haggart, Episcopus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, officiated, assisted by Don Fabian Cooper, OSB.

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## St Andrew's Ball

The St Andrew's Ball will be held on St Andrew's Day, Monday, November 30, at Grosvenor House, a baby crèche will be available. A pre-ball reception will be held at Wandsworth Town Hall, on November 29. Early application for tickets at £17 to the Ball Secretary, PO Box 10, Alresford, Hampshire, SO24 0QB, is advisable.

## Latest wills

Mr Douglas Chambers, of Fernborough, Hampshire, left estate valued at £42,221 net. He left all of his property to Dr Bernardus. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):  
Inquest, Mr Gerald Albert, of Jorley, Somerset, £229,005.  
Mersey-wells, Mr Nicholas Jensen, of South Kensington, London, £230,513.  
Shires, Sir Frank, of Northwood, London, former president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, £26,407.

## Marriages

The Rev. I. Barclay and Miss H. Gordon. The engagement is announced between Ian, son of the late Mr James Barclay, and of Mrs Dorothy Barclay, of Kidlington, Oxford, and her, Miss Gordon, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Gordon, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

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# Grassroots resistance over church unity proposals

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A rising tide of opposition to the current proposals for church unity, the so-called "covenant" scheme, has been observed recently in the ranks of the United Reformed Church, causing some anxiety in the Methodist Church in particular. If the URC backed out, the Methodists would be left as the sole beneficiary of the terms provisionally on offer from the Church of England, and a stark choice would present itself. Would Methodism seek to consummate its covenant-relationship with Anglicanism, or prefer a new church with its fellow Free Church, the URC?

The appearance of grassroots resistance in the URC, organized and led by a body called the Alternative Response Group, is surprising only in that it has been so long delayed. The covenant proposals require, as a non-negotiable condition, that all participating churches should become episcopal. Opposition to bishops is too basic to the historic identity of Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, the URC's two roots, for that to be accepted without difficulty.

So although both the Church Union on the Anglican Side and the Alternative Response Group on the URC side are suggesting what appears to be constructive counter-proposals to make the covenant more acceptable, any movement towards one position would further alienate the other. And to add to the anguish, it is not impossible that the present compromise will fail to satisfy either side.

There always was a gamble in that approach to church unity. It was assumed that three substantial English Christian traditions, Anglican, Methodist and what is now called Reformed, possessed sufficient doctrinal common ground for them to move straight to the stage of mutual recognition and interchangeability of ministries. That would be effected by one grand service of reconciliation capable of a variety of not incompatible interpretations. Those who did not "believe in episcopacy" could accept it as a useful in practice, and that in turn would be enough to satisfy those for whom episcopacy was an essential mark of the church.

But the doctrinal common ground did not extend to that highly contentious matter of the ministry itself, and the gamble was that that would not prove the death of the whole idea, as the advantages would outweigh it. The Methodist Church has far less strong views about bishops, and its support for the covenant is generally regarded as virtually a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile it cannot be claimed that the covenant has excited great enthusiasm in the British public at large, which has not seen anything solid enough to get its teeth into.

The issues are complicated, the way suggested for resolving them tortuous, and the central points concern one aspect of the theology of ministry which is obscure to anyone without a specialized training. If the scheme comes unstuck on an obscure point, and the exact nature of episcopacy, to the man in the street, is indeed an obscure point, the churches stand to suffer a blow to their public reputations. Instead of an exemplary image of reconciliation and united service to the community, they will have shown themselves petty in their divisions, and captives of their quarrelsome past. The covenant scheme would have been better never ventured than ventured in vain.

The covenant's supporters, who occupy the higher executive ground in all the churches concerned, are aware of the cost of failure. An isolated URC standing aside from a Church of England Methodist covenant would have a meagre future. The Methodists would be more danger of being swamped; and the Church of England would feel that it has been taken hostage by the Anglo-Catholics.



The Duchess of Kent making a close inspection of her new godchild outside Romsey Abbey yesterday. Lady Romsey is holding her baby son.

## Prince and Princess of Wales at Romsey christening

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Romsey, Hampshire, yesterday, where they spent the first part of their honeymoon, to attend the christening of Lord and Lady Romsey's son. The Prince was one of four godparents to

Nicholas Louis Charles Norton Knatchbull, son of Lord Romsey. The other three were the Duchess of Kent, Lady Joanna Knatchbull, Lord Romsey's sister, and Mr Peter Eastwood, Lady Romsey's brother. The Princess of Wales

was cheered by thousands of people outside Romsey Abbey. The royal couple had moved into Highgrove, their new home near Tetbury, on Saturday and the Princess quickly attracted a crowd of onlookers when

she went shopping in the town. The Prince and Princess were welcomed to their new home yesterday by the bells of Tetbury parish church which were rung 1,260 times for three quarters of an hour before the morning service.

## PRINCE'S BOOK RECORDED

A recording of *The Old Man of Loching*, the best-selling book of the Prince of Wales written for his younger brother, 12 years ago, has been made by Peter Ustinov. Records and cassettes of the story are being released in time for Christmas. All profits from the recordings, like those from the book, will go to the Prince of Wales Charitable Trust, Mrs Anne McQuinn, who is the publisher of the book, producing the original text and illustrations. Mr Ustinov was the Prince's own choice to read the tale. The story includes passages of earthy, Cooney-style humour, likely to appeal to young boys. Roger Webb, the composer, has written music to accompany the reading.

## Medieval health handbook fetches US record price

A medieval health handbook was sold at Sotheby's in New York on Friday for \$225,000 (£129,567), the highest price ever paid in the United States for a manuscript. Written in Latin, the *Tractatus Sanitatis* is illustrated with 132 miniatures by different artists, and was produced in Italy in the early fifteenth century. The text is the missing portion of a celebrated Roman manuscript, which in turn was a translation from an eleventh-century Arabic original. The book analyses aspects of human life connected with health, including edible plants, medicines, animal foods and human behaviour. Illustrations include such subjects as *nocturnus* and *ebrietas* (drunkenness). The manuscript was bought by a New York dealer, H. P. Kraus.

Another dealer paid \$145,000 (£77,950) for a manuscript of the most celebrated of all medieval French romances, the *Roman de la Rose*, also of the fifteenth century and illustrated with 109 miniatures. It was bought for the Bibliothèque Nationale, the French National Library. The sale of books and illuminated manuscripts made a total of \$736,500 (£398,162), with 5 per cent unsold. A sale of oriental rugs and carpets, totalling \$2,078,025 (£1,117,217) and a sale of fine French furniture, decorations and European ceramics made \$1,425,300 (£765,290) with 6 per cent unsold.

## Progress of legislation

Commons Oct 27: Police Complaints (Reforms) Bill, 1st reading. Home Affairs Committee report on Criminal Justice Bill. Commons Oct 28: Criminal Justice Bill, 2nd reading. Commons Oct 29: Criminal Justice Bill, 3rd reading. Commons Oct 30: Criminal Justice Bill, 4th reading. Commons Oct 31: Criminal Justice Bill, 5th reading. Commons Nov 1: Criminal Justice Bill, 6th reading. Commons Nov 2: Criminal Justice Bill, 7th reading. Commons Nov 3: Criminal Justice Bill, 8th reading. Commons Nov 4: Criminal Justice Bill, 9th reading. Commons Nov 5: Criminal Justice Bill, 10th reading. Commons Nov 6: Criminal Justice Bill, 11th reading. Commons Nov 7: Criminal Justice Bill, 12th reading. Commons Nov 8: Criminal Justice Bill, 13th reading. Commons Nov 9: Criminal Justice Bill, 14th reading. Commons Nov 10: Criminal Justice Bill, 15th reading. Commons Nov 11: Criminal Justice Bill, 16th reading. Commons Nov 12: Criminal Justice Bill, 17th reading. Commons Nov 13: Criminal Justice Bill, 18th reading. Commons Nov 14: Criminal Justice Bill, 19th reading. Commons Nov 15: Criminal Justice Bill, 20th reading. Commons Nov 16: Criminal Justice Bill, 21st reading. Commons Nov 17: Criminal Justice Bill, 22nd reading. Commons Nov 18: Criminal Justice Bill, 23rd reading. Commons Nov 19: Criminal Justice Bill, 24th reading. Commons Nov 20: Criminal Justice Bill, 25th reading. Commons Nov 21: Criminal Justice Bill, 26th reading. Commons Nov 22: Criminal Justice Bill, 27th reading. Commons Nov 23: Criminal Justice Bill, 28th reading. Commons Nov 24: Criminal Justice Bill, 29th reading. Commons Nov 25: Criminal Justice Bill, 30th reading. Commons Nov 26: Criminal Justice Bill, 31st reading. Commons Nov 27: Criminal Justice Bill, 32nd reading. Commons Nov 28: Criminal Justice Bill, 33rd reading. Commons Nov 29: Criminal Justice Bill, 34th reading. Commons Nov 30: Criminal Justice Bill, 35th reading. Commons Dec 1: Criminal Justice Bill, 36th reading. Commons Dec 2: Criminal Justice Bill, 37th reading. Commons Dec 3: Criminal Justice Bill, 38th reading. Commons Dec 4: Criminal Justice Bill, 39th reading. Commons Dec 5: Criminal Justice Bill, 40th reading. Commons Dec 6: Criminal Justice Bill, 41st reading. Commons Dec 7: Criminal Justice Bill, 42nd reading. Commons Dec 8: Criminal Justice Bill, 43rd reading. Commons Dec 9: Criminal Justice Bill, 44th reading. Commons Dec 10: Criminal Justice Bill, 45th reading. Commons Dec 11: Criminal Justice Bill, 46th reading. Commons Dec 12: Criminal Justice Bill, 47th reading. Commons Dec 13: Criminal Justice Bill, 48th reading. Commons Dec 14: Criminal Justice Bill, 49th reading. Commons Dec 15: Criminal Justice Bill, 50th reading. Commons Dec 16: Criminal Justice Bill, 51st reading. Commons Dec 17: Criminal Justice Bill, 52nd reading. Commons Dec 18: Criminal Justice Bill, 53rd reading. Commons Dec 19: Criminal Justice Bill, 54th reading. 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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov. 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 15  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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CBI eve of conference forum, page 14

# Business News

THE TIMES Monday November 2 1981

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## 'Interest rate rise will slow recovery'

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The recent rise in interest rates will slow the rate of economic recovery next year, according to the latest forecast from the London Business School.

Even so, the school expects the economy to pick up as the year progresses, producing an overall rise in output of 1.7 per cent. Output growth would then accelerate in 1983, rising by a further 2.8 per cent.

The forecast assumes, however, that the Government will be unable to meet the precise targets it set out in its medium term financial strategy.

Although the school believes that the Government will be right, with the public sector borrowing requirement progressively declining as a proportion of gross domestic product, it forecasts the PSBR falling too slowly to allow the Government to meet its monetary targets.

As a result, it expects the broad money supply to rise by about 11 per cent in both 1982 and 1983.

Similarly, it sees the Government having a problem in making any significant progress in reducing inflation. The forecast predicts a rise in consumer prices approaching 11 per cent next year and no fall into single figures (over a full year) until 1985.

It sees the end of destocking providing the main impetus to recovery next year. But a consequence of this will be a sharp deterioration in the trade balance.

The trading position will not be helped either by the fact that United Kingdom remains very uncompetitive in manufactured goods, in spite of the recent success in slowing down the growth in unit labour costs.

The school expects the United Kingdom's share of world trade to fall and, over the medium term, the recent decline in sterling to be extended.

By contrast, Phillips & Drew, the stockbrokers, are slightly more optimistic in their inflation forecast for next year, predicting a rise of between 9 and 10 per cent.

But the latest edition of the brokers' Economic Forecast is decidedly less sanguine on the prospects for output. It predicts that output will recover by no more than 1 per cent in 1982 and that prospects for the first half of 1983 will be no better.

The brokers warn the Government against making substantial cuts in public spending next year, saying they would seriously jeopardize the fragile upturn otherwise likely.

They suggest the Government should confine itself to the £2,000m of spending reductions already announced to take effect next year (but not yet allocated) and perhaps a further £500m cut in current spending.

De Zoete & Bevan, another firm of stockbrokers however, suggest that unless the Chancellor finds ways of reducing the prospective budget deficit below the level implied in the medium term financial strategy (through raising net taxes), short term interest rates will continue to rise next year. The brokers see economic recovery coming to an end by next autumn.

## Dearer steel policy angers EEC industry

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

European steel producers and the European Economic Community Commission face growing opposition from Community steel users to the planned 15 per cent increase in prices from the beginning of next year.

The increase is a key element in the recovery strategy drawn up by the Commission and steel producers. It is designed to stabilize the market and restore profitability.

But pressure is growing for the producers and the Commission to postpone the rises. Members of the market and prices sub-committee of the European coal and steel community consultative committee have expressed worry to the Commission after a meeting in Luxembourg.

The committee's anxiety follows complaints by the Brussels-based Federation of Organisms, the organization which represents the Community's engineering industries. In its submission, the federation called for a postponement of the next round of increases and claimed that because of increases in July and October, its members had already been asked to absorb increases of between 20 and 25 per cent on most bulk steels and up to 40 per cent on special steels.

Mr John Safford, director of the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council and a member

of the European Coal and Steel Community Consultative Committee, said yesterday that it appeared that West Germany's steelmakers, backed by their government and the Commission, would take the lead in the next round of increases.

Consumers are expecting rises of about DR 100 (£24.40) a tonne, which would increase the price of cold-rolled reduced sheet steel, for example, to DM 1,000 a tonne.

Rejecting the consumers' concern, Mr Safford said they felt the move ignored the commercial realities facing the steel industry's customers, who were unable to pass on increases of that scale to their own customers because of reduced demand.

Another factor which consumers are drawing to the Commission's attention is the probable impact of measures likely to be taken by the American Government to curb the flow of imports.

Nevertheless, consumers accept the steel industry's need to be more profitable and their main objection appears to be the rate of the price increases. But increases are vital to all steel producers and are especially crucial to the British Steel Corporation, which aims to reach a financial break-even point by the end of next year.

## Nickel mine closed as Inco heads for loss

Mining Correspondent

Inco, the Canadian metals company which produces about 60 per cent of the western world's nickel, is heading for its first annual loss in 50 years and is to mothball the troubled Exmiball mine in Guatemala, incurring a fourth quarter write-down of about \$180m.

The decision comes only a short while after Inco revealed a third quarter loss of \$29.4m, its first loss for half a century. Net profits for the year so far have been \$40.3m compared with \$219m for the whole of 1980.

Exmiball is the latest victim of a very depressed nickel market. Inco says the mine, which with associated activities employs 784 people, is unlikely to be profitable in the foreseeable future. A company spokesman said that on present projections this meant four to five years.

The mine produces an intermediate grade nickel, which is used for processing for industrial use. Its price is \$3.45 a lb, but break-even is \$4.15. Moreover, a 10 per cent return on the \$220m invested would require a price of \$6.50 a lb.

Inco owns 80 per cent of Exmiball, the rest being held by Hanna Mining, an American company. The mine has an annual capacity of 25 million lbs and Inco claims that the operation has been a technical success. Mining was suspended a year ago in the hope that the market would improve.

Closing Exmiball should cut Inco's losses by \$20m next year. But the project will still add \$17m, mainly in debt servicing.

Inco has tended to be optimistic about demand for nickel, despite a poor market for several years. Its Canadian mines are operating at around 70 per cent of capacity and its Indian nickel mine at just over half.

Tentative agreement has been reached to end the strike which closed Inco's Thompson mine in Manitoba on September 16. The agreement has not yet been put to the workers.

## ARGYLL IS SHOCKED AT SELL-OFF

Linford Holdings, the supermarket and cash-and-carry group, has surprised Argyll Foods' unwelcome bidder, with a proposal to sell the delivery wholesale business to a consortium of its senior executives for £21m. The division supplies 3,000 independent Spar and VG grocers.

Argyll, which is bidding £91m for Linford and owns nearly 30 per cent of the company, said the sale was very strange. It said: "We are rather shocked. The division is a significant part of Linford's business and one which we would strongly wish to retain."

The division produced a turnover of £100m in the year ended last April but profits totalled only £100,000 after exceptional items. Mr Alec Monk, Linford chairman, said last night: "The division is not suitable for a public company. As a private company, it can afford to rationalize and produce negligible profits."

## UK backs space link

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Britain will today announce its support for the final stages of the £150m European communications satellite project, L-Sat, and declare its financial contribution to the project.

British Aerospace, the prime contractor, and Marconi, which will be heavily involved in the satellite's design and its payload, which is due for launch in 1985-6.

The satellite is a project of the European Space Agency (ESA) which, now that the initial design work has been completed by British Aerospace, will invite the potential European user-nations to give financial support.

Eleven countries are ESA members—France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, the Republic of Ireland, Italy and West Germany. Austria is an associate member and Canada and Norway have observer status. France and West Germany will not be involved in financing L-Sat.

L-Sat is capable of transmitting anywhere in Europe and will be positioned 22,000 miles above the earth.

Work began on the previous phase of the project last December. That included the complete definition of the satellite, the

equipment required for its construction, and the preparation of a proposal for the final stages of construction.

The satellite has four main sections one of which will be devoted to business, one to high-frequency experiments and two for direct satellite television broadcasting.

Italy intends to use L-Sat to coordinate its fragmented television network and will be heavily involved in design.

The announcement is one of a number to be made by the Government today when it publishes the strategy it intends to adopt to promote information technology.

## Doubt cast on house price decline

By Lorna Bourke

House prices may not be falling as far, or as fast, as official statistics indicate, the building societies say in their latest bulletin.

The average price of houses on which societies gave mortgages fell during August for the third month running. But the Building Societies Association believes that the official house-price index, compiled by itself and the Department of the Environment, overstates the extent of the recent decline because it takes no account of the sample's changing mix.

The banks have taken on most of the lending on higher-priced properties, but this lending is not included in the official index sample, and the societies believe it has probably biased the index downwards.

The societies estimate that bank lending for house purchase this year will total £1,400m, compared with about £12,000m by the building societies. In 1975, the banks were lending a mere £50m, rising to £620m by 1980.

If the association's estimates are correct, the banks will account for 38 per cent of advances this year. House-purchase loans account for 33 per cent of personal loans by the banks but only 6 per cent of total lending. This area is under review by the authorities and there has been speculation that the Bank of England will clamp down on bank home loans.

## Air industry blames Whitehall for loss of AWACs order

By Arthur Reed

The British aircraft industry is in a bitter frame of mind over the loss to the United States of a £300m contract to supply airborne early warning systems (AWACs) to Saudi Arabia—and has criticized the Government for failing to support its bid for the order.

British Aerospace, Rolls-Royce, and Marconi Avionics have worked on the bid for months while President Reagan fought to push the sale of five Boeing Sentry aircraft through the United States Congress. The British industry was ready to offer a package of five Nimrod early warning aircraft to the Saudis if the United States deal broke down.

There is bitterness because British Government policy did not seem to encourage the United Kingdom industry to compete for the order, but to allow the Americans an open market.

One of the main reasons for the pressure in Britain to push for a deal was that the extension of the Nimrod line at the British Aerospace works at Woodford, near Manchester, would have created or prolonged several thousand jobs.

The line is building 11 early warning Nimrods for the Royal Air Force.

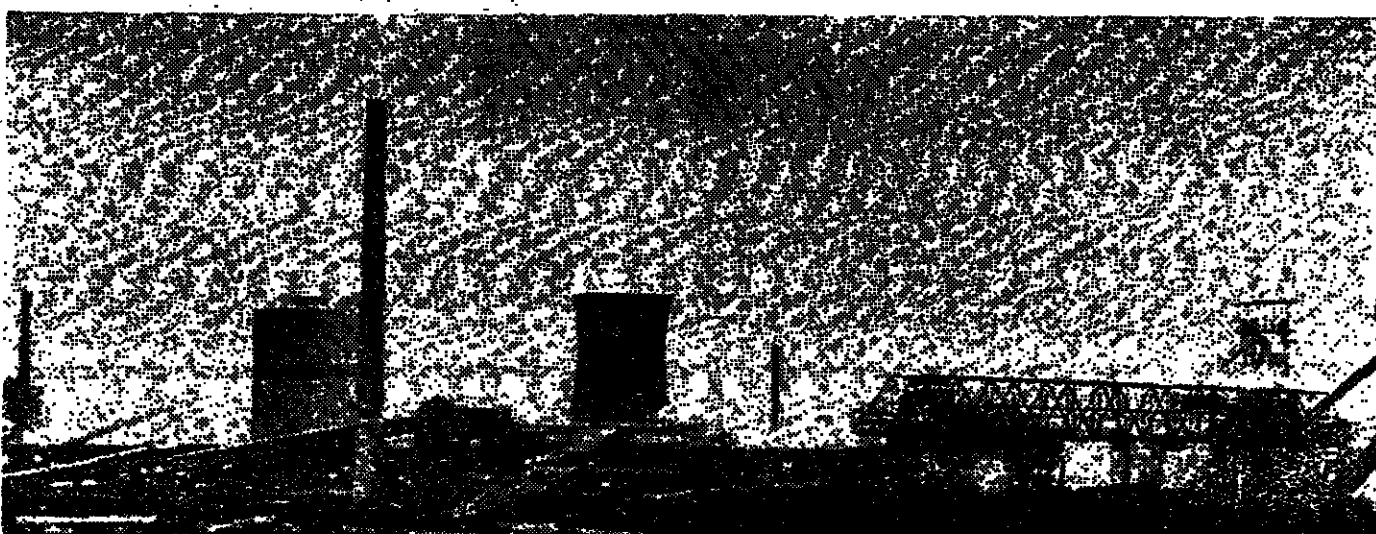
Ironically, the commander of the Royal Saudi Air Force, toured Woodford on Friday and was shown Nimrods being

built. But the visit was routine and was arranged before the controversy over the early warning aircraft order.

British Aerospace has strong links with the Saudi air force through an extensive management contract, and sales of trainer and fighter jet aircraft.

The Nimrod, based on the airframe of the well-tried Comet airliner, would have been a natural follow-on.

The preferring of the Boeing Sentry is being seen within the British industry as a serious indication that its influence could be on the wane in a free spending part of the world where for years it has enjoyed aerospace dominance.



Consett steel works: Single-industry domination has crippled the area in the past.

## Long, slow haul back for Consett

By Richard Lacey

Unemployment in the Consett area of co Durham which is as high as 50 per cent in some spots, is so bad that even the EEC has offered grants and loans. These now make Derwent the most attractive proposition in the North of England for businessmen.

This is the "graveyard" region where workers have not only had to contend with the closure last year of the Consett steel works, but have also watched their livelihoods disappear for 20 years.

In the 1950s and 1960s the Durham pits closed. In 1975, with employment in the steel works at a peak of 7,000, British Steel started to cut back. By the time the Consett works closed, the figure was down to 4,000.

Last November Ransome Hoffman and Pollard, motor industry ball bearing manufacturers, pulled out of nearby Annfield Plain making another 1,300 jobs.

The struggle back to prosperity, however, is so slow that it is almost pathetic, and the biggest worry the region's promoters have is what happens if unemployment in other parts of the country becomes as bad as it is here.

Taken at face value, Derwent's record so far is impressive, bearing in mind that the area must compete against other United Kingdom industrial graveyards with their special development areas status, enterprise zones, and other attractions.

Thirty-one new companies have been tempted to the district this year, and a further 19 local companies have expanded.

What takes the gloss off it is that only 500 new jobs have been created—less than 10 per cent of those lost last year alone.

"We never seek to minimize the severity of the problem but I think it is important to have achieved some momentum," Mr John Carney, Derwent's industrial development officer, said.

All the projects so far secured have done better than expected, and the new jobs potential of his success stories total 1,200.

What is helping, according to Mr Carney, is one of the best incentive schemes in the coun-

try. Alone among districts in these northern regions, prospective employers on Derwent side are eligible for the employment premium scheme financed by the European Social Fund.

It offers a grant of as much as 30 per cent of an employer's wages bill for the first six months of operations, while on the capital side, the European Coal and Steel Community Fund, offers loans pegged at 10 per cent interest.

Despite the slow progress in making up lost ground, the one thing Mr Carney does not want is a leading employer with thousands of men on the payroll.

"What we want is to get away from the type of single-industry domination that has crippled the area in the past."

## North seeks more aid

The Government is being urged today to give more help to the North of England. County councils in the region have compiled a report which shows that the North is much worse off than the South-east and things are getting worse.

The detailed study of Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear claims that wages, unemployment and housing is worse but the Government is showing less interest.

Aycliffe and Peterlee Development Corporation starts a £500,000 campaign today to attract industrialists in Japan, the United States, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom to start ventures which it hopes will create 5,000 jobs.

**Stock Markets**  
FT Index 468.5  
FT 100 51.16  
FT All Share 286.30  
Bargains 13,054

**Sterling**  
\$ 1.3600  
Index 58.7  
New York: \$1.8805

**Dollar**  
Index 108.8  
DM 2.2470

**Gold**  
\$ 428  
New York \$428.00

**Money**  
3 mth sterling 16.1-16.1  
3 mth Euro \$ 150-151  
6 mth Euro \$ 151-151  
Friday closing

## EEC budget talks ends

Finance ministers of the 10 EEC countries ended two days of informal talks in London on Saturday. The meeting, which was described as stimulating and valuable, covered the reform of the EEC budget and the international economic and financial situation. Economic ministers will hold a regular formal meeting mid-month to be followed by the EEC summit in London at the end of the month.

## AT & T plans new satellite

American Telephone & Telegraph plans to launch an additional Telesat 3 satellite in May, 1984, because of the growing demand to distribute television programmes by satellite.

The company was scheduled to have only three satellites operational in 1984, the remaining Comstar satellite from the present system and the first two Telesat 3 satellites.

## Mexico, Oman fix oil prices

Two oil-producing countries which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have announced new policies in line with last week's agreement uniting the organization members' prices on a basic price of \$34 a barrel.

Mexico, the world's fourth largest producer, said its light crude would now sell at \$35, a rise of \$1, but its heavy offshore crude would remain at \$28.50. Oman said its crude would sell at \$34.

## Lifeguard turnaround

Lifeguard, the insurance company owned by Lloyd's members which ran into difficulties in 1975, has made an impressive 1981, enabling the board to transfer £231,000 to shareholders' funds.

Last year, the company was able to repay £15m of rescue money put up by the insurance industry. This year's transfer brings shareholders' funds to £140m.

The 68,000 policyholders will also receive a 30 per cent reversionary bonus on premiums paid during the year, compared with 27 per cent last year.

## Beer decline 'ending'

There are signs that the decline in beer consumption is coming to an end, according to W. Greenwell, the stockbroker.

The brewery companies' profits have held up remarkably well, largely as a result of vigorous cost-cutting, and the regional groups have again outperformed the nationals, Greenwell says in its quarterly review.

Brewers are fairly optimistic about the levels of profits earned over the past six months despite the poor demand.

## Bank closure

The United States Government has ordered the closure of the Midtown National Bank of Pueblo, Colorado, for insolvency. Because of "ever-increasing loan problems, poor collection practices, and managerial deficiencies".

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### Textiles in 'crisis'

Britain's wool textiles industry, now shedding 700 workers a month, is likely to see no more than a slowing down in the rate of its decline during the next year or so.

Mr Barry Spencer (right), president of the British Wool Textiles Confederation, said that the main cause of the industry's difficulties was the international trade recession and excess world capacity.

But the situation had undoubtedly been made worse by the reduction in spending power at home caused by inflation and unemployment, and by increased interest charges.

Mr Spencer is among those who comment on the plight of the wool textiles industry on page 15, in an article called "Hanging On by the Skin of their Teeth". The article is the first in a series entitled "Industry in Crisis" that will be appearing in Business News this week.

### Day course on redundancy

One-day courses on how to cope with redundancy problems begin today at Motherwell Technical College with 200 workers who lost their jobs at Carrin Bonded Warehouse, Lanarkshire, as the first to take the practical advice. The RISK—Redundancy Improvement Scheme—has been devised by Sirathclyde Regional Council and the Manpower Services Commission.

Pickets on the Dublin brewery of Arthur Guinness were lifted yesterday after a settlement of the three-week dispute over the transfer of an employee.

Barclays Bank International is opening its ninth United States office in New Orleans, Louisiana, today.



## BP in new Dorset hunt

BP is seeking permission to sink a 6,000-ft deep exploration borehole beside its existing well at Kimmeridge, Dorset. The search for oil is part of a programme of oil over the past 20 years.

The Countryside Commission has told Dorset County Council there must be safeguards against any spoiling of the Purbeck Heritage Coast should oil be found and BP wish to expand production.

## North Sea gas tax rules relaxed

The Government is to relax tax rules on gas from the North Sea, to make it easier for companies to use the gas as a petrochemical feedstock.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, financial secretary to the Treasury, said legislation would be introduced in the 1982 Finance Bill to tax gas deals between affiliates of the same company of the same basis as "arm's length" deals between separate companies.

An arm's length deal normally involves a long-term contract to supply ethane at a price fixed under a formula acceptable to the Inland Revenue.

Under the present rules, tax has to be paid on inter-affiliate deals on the basis of current valuation during the life of a petrochemical project—which provides no certainty at the start of the project and is therefore a disincentive to development.

Corpovent, a subsidiary of Petrobras de Venezuela, the national oil monopoly, has discovered a natural gas well in the Orinoco oil belt producing 45 million cubic feet per day in initial tests.

## Chile copper miners' strike

Almost all 1,200 workers at the Escondido copper mine in Las Condes, Chile, have decided to strike.

Nine of the 10 unions at the mine have rejected the company's offer of a pay increase in line with inflation and the unions want 15 per cent above inflation.

## GLC technology centre go-ahead

A technology centre, where newly created companies can develop their ideas for new products, is to be established by the Greater London Council.

The centre, which will contain 21 "general units" as well as five larger units and three showrooms, has been agreed by the GLC's industry and employment committee.

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## Football

# Injury clouds gather as England seek their place in the sun

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Rough World Cup speculation will do little to soothe the nerves of the England players who are to be tested in the next two weeks. On Saturday Hungary secured their final place in Spain as winners of group four by beating Norway 4-1. The victory was less than ideal for the England players who had been expected to win the match. The score of 4-1 might suggest that the England players were not at their best, but the fact that they were able to secure a win in a difficult match is a positive sign.

Should England qualify it is almost certain that they will be asked to play in the play-offs. The impression is that the home team will be asked to play in the play-offs. The impression is that the home team will be asked to play in the play-offs. The impression is that the home team will be asked to play in the play-offs.

Root Greenwood's main concern over the last few days has been the possibility of a long-term injury. The injury is a serious one and it is likely that he will be out of action for several weeks. The injury is a serious one and it is likely that he will be out of action for several weeks.

On his return to the team, Greenwood will know that another member of his probable team, Robson, has been injured. Robson's injury is a serious one and it is likely that he will be out of action for several weeks. Robson's injury is a serious one and it is likely that he will be out of action for several weeks.

Spurs take full advantage of Clemence penalty save. Tottenham 2, Southampton 1. Tottenham took a lead in the 11th minute when Clemence's penalty was saved by the goalkeeper. Tottenham took a lead in the 11th minute when Clemence's penalty was saved by the goalkeeper.

Liverpool save themselves and expose Sunderland. Liverpool 2, Sunderland 1. Liverpool saved themselves from a goal in the 11th minute when the goalkeeper saved a shot from Sunderland. Liverpool saved themselves from a goal in the 11th minute when the goalkeeper saved a shot from Sunderland.

Squash rackets. The results of the squash rackets matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Football Combination. The results of the football combination matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

injury at Old Trafford and that the England players are in a state of panic. The England players are in a state of panic. The England players are in a state of panic.

The main problem for England is the lack of a reliable striker. The main problem for England is the lack of a reliable striker. The main problem for England is the lack of a reliable striker.

Spurs take full advantage of Clemence penalty save. Tottenham 2, Southampton 1. Tottenham took a lead in the 11th minute when Clemence's penalty was saved by the goalkeeper. Tottenham took a lead in the 11th minute when Clemence's penalty was saved by the goalkeeper.

Liverpool save themselves and expose Sunderland. Liverpool 2, Sunderland 1. Liverpool saved themselves from a goal in the 11th minute when the goalkeeper saved a shot from Sunderland. Liverpool saved themselves from a goal in the 11th minute when the goalkeeper saved a shot from Sunderland.

Squash rackets. The results of the squash rackets matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Football Combination. The results of the football combination matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

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Life among minnows can be good. Sheffield 1, Blackpool 1. Sheffield and Blackpool played a draw in the 11th minute. Sheffield and Blackpool played a draw in the 11th minute.

Luton's remedy: experience and a spoonful of luck. Luton 1, Crystal Palace 0. Luton won the match in the 11th minute. Luton won the match in the 11th minute.

A good advertisement but where is the artistry? Luton 1, Crystal Palace 0. Luton won the match in the 11th minute. Luton won the match in the 11th minute.

European leagues. The results of the European leagues matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Motor racing. The results of the motor racing matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Irishman Byrne is top of talented class. The results of the Irishman Byrne matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Jail-force winds delay the Outward Bound crewman. The results of the Jail-force winds matches are as follows: [Table with match results]

Hockey. The results of the hockey matches are as follows: [Table with match results]



Brooking: just one of Greenwood's injury worries.

## You can buy success - at the right price

Manchester U 2, Notts Co 1

Ron Atkinson, Manchester United's manager, is doing his best to dispel the myth that you cannot buy success. Two of Manchester United's three expensive signings, Stapleton and Moss, played prominent parts in a win which kept United on top of the first division with exactly a third of their programme completed.

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County have good youth players in Hunt, Hooks and Mair and a lively, vigorous striker in Manton. The club's manager, Ron Atkinson, is doing his best to dispel the myth that you cannot buy success.

Leeds 1, Nottingham F 2. At the end of the Leeds season, the club's manager, Ron Atkinson, is doing his best to dispel the myth that you cannot buy success.

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## Golf

# The birdie trail that leads to quail

Sydney, Nov 2. - Bill Rogers is heading home for a quiet life after a successful season on the Victorian Golf Club in Melbourne. Rogers is heading home for a quiet life after a successful season on the Victorian Golf Club in Melbourne.

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## Athletics

# Advantage to AAA in dispute over fixtures and fittings

By Norman Fox  
Athletics Correspondent

Rancour within the administration of British athletics was not eased yesterday when it became clear that the Amateur Athletic Association rather than the British Amateur Athletic Board had obtained the more attractive fixtures during the busy autumn season.

Mr Shaw said the AAA have had to fit their meetings into a season including the European championships in Athens and the Commonwealth Games in Perth. The AAA have secured two matches for England against the United States, the first indoors at Cardiff on March 13, and the second outdoors at Crystal Palace, on June 9.

They will also organise an England match against Australia, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia at Gateshead, on June 13, and another against Kenya, Japan and Spain at Crystal Palace, on July 17.

At least the board have had an interesting indoor match against West Germany at Cardiff in February and will bring the East Germans to Britain in the 11 matches to be played between November 16-19 at Crystal Palace, but Mr Shaw is not alone in being concerned that domestic league competition for the winter season is being weakened by the in-

creasing number of more spectacular events.

The invitation meetings, often featuring international events, are being studied by the International Federation (IAAF). The IAAF president, Lord Killanin, said yesterday that the proliferation of invitation meetings threatens to destroy national and international competition. He said the IAAF also favoured a control of all meetings, despite the cost which is now £50 a meet. It means run by the IAAF, last year 175 meets were taken and four proved profitable.

Mr Gold said athletes were progressing, albeit slowly, towards a time when they would depend on athletes being willing to take drug tests not only at events but during training.

He said the British athletes next year involving:

January 20-21, National Indoor Championships, Cardiff; February 20-21, Commonwealth Games, Perth; March 13-14, England vs USA, Cardiff; March 27-28, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; April 10-11, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; April 24-25, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; May 8-9, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; May 22-23, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; June 5-6, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; June 19-20, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; July 3-4, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; July 17-18, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; August 1-2, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; August 15-16, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; August 29-30, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; September 12-13, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; September 26-27, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; October 10-11, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; October 24-25, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; November 7-8, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; November 21-22, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; December 5-6, England vs USA, Crystal Palace; December 19-20, England vs USA, Crystal Palace.

## Hockey

# England find the right ingredients for success

By Sydney Friskin

Spain was a wet and dismal morning at Preston yesterday, but a bright one all the same for England, who inflicted the heaviest defeat on Spain in the 11 matches played so far between the two countries. What a contrast it was to Saturday at Warrington where a slip in defence left Ron Atkinson in the third minute to score the only goal of the match.

Explaining the transformation, David Whitaker, the England coach, said: "We had a bad first half yesterday and although we had the better of the second, it was not good enough. Today, we watched them in the first half and we mixed things in it to find the right ingredients for success. At this level you have to be a little hasty to get the right ingredients."

At first it looked as if yesterday's match would resolve itself into another tussle between the two short-corned experts, Barber and Cohen. But England, who had been made the costly error on Saturday, won this battle in which England's drill was much superior.

Barber shot from the first corner and led directly to a goal. The second yielded an unconverted penalty stroke and the third handed on the target.

But more heartening than the efficiency at short corners was the sequence of three goals by England from open play, the result of speed, control and steadfastness of purpose.

Spain dictated the course of play at the start. They tackled quickly and seldom let anything get past them. But after 10 minutes England took control and went ahead in the 16th minute.

Because of the experimental rule prohibiting the use of the hand to stop the ball, the dreaded Christine Moser, the German penalty corner scorer supreme, has become an ordinary player. She still has a deadly hit, but there is now just time for a defender to reach her.

Miss Moser did this magnificently on three occasions and prevented her from scoring. As the game progressed Susan were heavily in the defence.

On Saturday England took the initiative and the German goalkeeper was in action soon after the start. They kept the attack going but it was not until the twenty-sixth minute, when Valerie Robinson was tripped in front of goal, that Mrs Eckersall, coach from the penalty stroke, took the ball to Claudia Burghart, who put it past Pauline Gibson, its goal.

The excitement was so rapid and eventually Jane Swinerton seized an opportunity. She took up a loose ball and from the centre circle and went off body pursued by a German defender, but Miss Swinerton got her shot in and made sure of the winning goal.

The German were masters at leaving alone England's unproductive moves which in isolation made England's ball control look good, but England had difficulty in keeping possession when it mattered and found the German's crashing tackles disconcerting.

## Squash rackets

# Playing to the gallery

By Roy McKelvie

William Boone, the amateur champion, needed to beat Paul Nicholls, the under-24 champion, by three games to all to qualify for the semi-final round of the open rackets championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at Wellington yesterday. He did it in a performance that, apart from being spectacular, put the spectators at risk as some of his wilder shots were striking earth.

The event, played these last three days at Charterhouse, Guildford, was the first of a series of amateur events which will culminate in a final at Charterhouse on November 10.

semi-final round to be played at Queen's Club on Tuesday.

Cripps can count himself a trifle unlucky not to qualify. In his first match he beat Boone by 3-1, then he lost to Nicholls 3-0. In that match he had a game point. Had he won it he, not Nicholls, would have qualified. Yesterday Cripps was taken the full distance by Shannon Hazell, the improving young Wellington professional, before winning by 15-7, 15-3, 2-9 in the final game.

John Preen, challenger for the world title held by William Boone, of New York, and the other group which finishes its programme at Harrow tonight.

Assaults: Group A: J. Whalley (1st), J. P. Preen (2nd), J. P. Preen (3rd), J. P. Preen (4th), J. P. Preen (5th), J. P. Preen (6th), J. P. Preen (7th), J. P. Preen (8th), J. P. Preen (9th), J. P. Preen (10th), J. P. Preen (11th), J. P. Preen (12th), J. P. Preen (13th), J. P. Preen (14th), J. P. Preen (15th), J. P. Preen (16th), J. P. Preen (17th), J. P. Preen (18th), J. P. Preen (19th), J. P. Preen (20th), J. P. Preen (21st), J. P. Preen (22nd), J. P. Preen (23rd), J. P. Preen (24th), J. P. Preen (25th), J. P. Preen (26th), J. P. Preen (27th), J. P. Preen (28th), J. P. Preen (29th), J. P. Preen (30th), J. P. Preen (31st), J. P. Preen (32nd), J. P. Preen (33rd), J. P. Preen (34th), J. P. Preen (35th), J. P. Preen (36th), J. P. Preen (37th), J. P. Preen (38th), J. P. Preen (39th), J. P. Preen (40th), J. P. Preen (41st), J. P. Preen (42nd), J. P. Preen (43rd), J. P. Preen (44th), J. P. Preen (45th), J. P. Preen (46th), J. P. Preen (47th), J. P. Preen (48th), J. P. Preen (49th), J. P. 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**Edited by Peter Dear**

## Radio 2

**Radio 1**

Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read.  
on Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee  
10.00 Pat Burnett. 3.30 Steve  
0.00 Stayin' Alive. 6.00 David

[illegible]

Newsline 12.30 Radio Theatre  
 1.45 Europe 2.00 World News  
 2.15 The Dutch Press 2.15 Network  
 Sports International 3.00 World  
 News about Britain 3.15 The World  
 3.30 Post 4.00 Newswatch 5.00  
 Today  
 5.15 HF 86.91 MHz Radio 3  
 5.45 HF 86.91 MHz LBC MF  
 5.45 MHz World Service

**HTV WEST**  
except: Starts 9.00-10.00  
repet. 11.30-12.00 The  
1.00 pm University  
1.00-2.00 West Country Farming.  
2.00-3.00 The Farm  
3.00-4.00 Music.  
4.00-5.00 Music.  
5.15-5.45 Survival.  
repet. 6.35-7.00 It's a Vet's  
10.30 Benson. 11.00 Rugby  
1.00-1.30 Run from the Morning.  
1.35-2.00 As the Clouds.

**CYMRU/WALES**  
except: 3.30 pm-4.00  
1.00-4.30 Dear Enemy.

SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO  
AND WHITE: ♪ REPEAT

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**KERAY GALLERY.** 18  
Keray St. Kensington Sq. W8

Matronages. Until 13 Nov.  
 WAREHOUSES. ARTS TRUST, 53  
 Ave. 26, London. 591.  
 ARTS AND VES. LADY, 201  
 Ave. 26, London. 591.  
 December. Mon-Fri. 10-50.  
 D-1.  
 RIA & ALBERT MURKIN.  
 THE ART OF THE RADIO  
 1915-1961. Until 5.  
 Ave. 26, London. 591.  
 RANCE LAQUER ART. Until 5.  
 Ave. 26, London. 591.  
 Sues. 2.30-5.30. Closed  
 Sun.  
 WILLIAM DRUMMOND.  
 SOVENT GARDEN GALLERY.  
 THE ART OF THE RADIO  
 1915-1961. Until 5.  
 Ave. 26, London. 591.  
 The Gallery has reopened after  
 being closed on exhibition  
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**Mass picket planned, page 2**



All of the Cambridge circle entered the public service before the positive vetting system, which dates from 1948, existed as a first line of defence against the penetration of

Mr Long said yesterday that Professor Blunt had supervised his work in the early 1930s, and "taken a benevolent interest in him" when he was an undergraduate reading languages at Cambridge. Later "I was posted in the German section of military intelligence in the War Office. This was by no means a planned operation

He had only told her of his spying at 4 pm on Friday. "It is the only thing we have never shared together," he added. "This started since the first exposure of Burgess which suggested that the hunt was on for someone. I feel in one sense removed from it. We are talking about a young man 20-25 and I am on the point of 65. It is almost unreal."

Asked how many others might be involved, Mr. Long said he had no reason to believe there had been widespread penetration or evidence of others being recruited at the time. He had given the fullest cooperation to the security services after his confession in 1964 but he was not prepared to give names to a "pack of hounds", Mr. Long said. "I think this would be terrible: unjust and innocent people. People whose names will be very well known to the security services."

Professor Blunt was not available for comment yesterday and his solicitor, Mr Michael Rubinstein, said he thought it unlikely that he would want to make a statement about Mr Long's comments.

Perhaps sensing that, on this form, Mr Tebbitt was walking away with all the block votes, Sir Geoffrey, the least demagogic of men, surprised and delighted both us and himself with: "People have set out to do down the dukes with all sorts of taxes over the years and have ended up doing down the sarage proprietors".

[illegible]